New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Cholera at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 11.

At Fort Leavenworth forty-six persons died of cholera. Among its victims are Major Armstead [illegible].

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major Ogden of cholera. Major Woods, his wife and four children have also died of it. [illegible] Simmons and the ladies of the garrison have also left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal. The [illegible] are endeavoring to get the public [illegible]. Lecompte and party have left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Riley.

Alabama Election.

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 9.

Percy Walker, K. N., is elected to Congress from the Mobile District.

Further returns of the vote for Governor show large majorities for Winston, Dem., and although Shortridge gains largely in some places, Winston is probably elected.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Friday, Aug. 10.

In 80 Counties Morehead's (K. N.) majority amounts to 6,400. The remaining counties to be heard from gave Pierce for the Presidency 1,232 majority. For Congress, six Know-Nothings and three Antis are chosen, while the other district is still in doubt.

North Carolina Election.

Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 12.

North Carolina papers represent the Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts in doubt, both parties claiming them.

The Case of Wagner, Charged with Violating the Neutrality Laws.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The United States Commissioner, in the case of Wagner, charged with enlisting men for foreign military service, decided, to-day, to send him to New-York for trial. The evidence of enlisting men in that City is quite strong against the defendant.

Vermont Whig State Convention.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Whigs of Vermont have nominated John Wheeler, of Burlington, for Governor, and Isaac T. Wright, of Castleton, for Lieutenant Governor. The nominating Convention was held at [illegible] on the 8th inst., and was thinly attended.

Health of Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence passed a rather restless night, but is rather more composed this morning. Although very weak and low, he is perfectly conscious and resigned to the change which is evidently near at hand.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Both at Portsmouth and Norfolk the people are still flying in every direction. At the latter place the fever was increasing, and Barry's-row there had been burned down. The hotels at Richmond [illegible].

Large Robbery.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Mr. [illegible], of New-York, stopping at the United States Hotel, Cape May, this morning had his trunk rifled of two checks of $3,500 each, four $50 bills of the Bank of New-York, a diamond pin, a valuable bracelet, and other articles.

Robbery of a Savings Bank.

[illegible], N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The [illegible] Savings Bank was entered about [illegible] yesterday, and robbed of nearly $1,000. A reward of $300 is offered for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the money.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 3d inst., but there is no news of importance.

The Georgia Union.

Columbia, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Union Convention that was to have met at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 8th inst. was not holden, and has been indefinitely postponed.

Navigation of the Ohio.

Pittsburg, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The river is standing at six feet three inches. Steamers are loading for all the Western ports at easy low rates.

Fire at Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The bakery of Allen Breed, in this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000.

Reports of Harvest Prospects.

From the Correspondence of Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 38 Nassau-street.

Boone County, Ind.—The wheat crop in this State is excellent—the yield this year will be better than last, notwithstanding the heavy frosts in the Spring, and the wet weather during the time of harvesting—but the farmers have now got their wheat well nigh all housed, without any material damage from the rains. The corn was considerably injured by the frosts in Spring, but now bids fair to produce an abundant crop in most parts of the State. Other crops, I think, will compare favorably with last season.

Elkhart County, Ind.—Wheat in some localities never better—other places, injured by fly. The crop may be put down as a good average—probably better. The heavy rains came on before the wheat was stored in the barn, and has suffered materially from having grown in the shock—particularly the white varieties; red not so much injured. The quality of the whole will be much injured—in some localities, half is destroyed—generally about one-fourth. A like injury has never occurred here before. Oats never better. Corn promises abundantly, and so of potatoes.

Shelby County, Ohio.—There will be average crops in this County the present year. Wheat was an extra crop—but some of it had been injured by the excessive rains. The crops generally are very good.

[illegible] County, Mich.—The wheat crop in this region is first rate. Good judges say that the yield will be greater than ever before. Every man put in his "last acre" last Fall. Spring crops are promising first rate. Oats promise a heavy yield. Beans and corn were put back by cold in May and June, but look well now.

Chickasaw County, Miss.—Wheat harvest extraordinarily good. Prospects for a very heavy corn and cotton crop better than ever I have witnessed at this season of the year.

Calhoun County, Miss.—The harvest of grain is generally great—the prospects of corn and cotton uncommonly good.

[illegible] County, Wis.—There never was a year in this county, since it was settled, that the crops looked more promising. If the weather holds good the crops will be got in, and they are exceedingly abundant.

Tallapoosa County, Ala.—The prospect for an abundant crop in this county never was better since I have been in the State; the corn crop is the finest ever made here. Cotton is very good and almost unequaled—seasons have been fine—the crops will average at least one-third better than usual.

[illegible] County, Iowa.—About one-third of the wheat crop in this county has been destroyed by the chinch bug, and the corn and oats have been injured to some extent (slight as yet) by the same insect. It has been very dry until within a few days past, within which time we have had fine showers. The rain will do immense good—potatoes will be saved by it. An unusual amount of corn was put in this season.

Cayuga County, N. Y.—Crops are good, oats never better, barley first-rate, corn small but doing well, potatoes looks fine. The wheat crop is a middling one—it was injured some by wet weather.

Chautauque County, N. Y.—Dunkirk.—Wheat crops abundant but considerable difficulty in harvesting, owing to frequent rains since 20th July. Hay good; corn light; oats first rate; potatoes very large. Hay will be considerably injured by rain; some wheat will be grown—this, however, will not affect any but home market, as this county does not export anything but butter, cheese, wool and cattle.

Sherman.—Crops of all kinds are coming in first rate. There never has been as much wheat raised in any one year in this county as the present, and it is now fairly harvested in good condition. The cold weather in the Spring made corn somewhat backward, but it is now coming on rapidly and will produce more than an average crop. Oats, potatoes and other Spring grains are also doing well. It has been a favorable season for the dairymen. Feed holds out well, and the grass crop is very heavy.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—Red Hook.—There is a vigorous growth of all agricultural produce. The Rye crop, which was more than an average, has been injured by the wet weather during harvesting, but the injury will not prove so great as anticipated, and it is now generally admitted that 7 per cent. is a fair estimate of the damage—certainly not beyond that. Oats and hay are now being gathered, and both crops are very abundant. Corn is very luxuriant, and the above remarks will apply to the entire of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, and indeed the Hudson River valley generally. Potatoes are exceedingly rank, and it is feared too much so, as the great growth of vine and the wet weather may bring on the rot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Louisville Riots—Kansas Affairs—Judges Lecompte and Elmore's Replies to the Charge of Land Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

The terrible violence at Louisville was not unanticipated here. Your readers may remember that about two weeks ago I informed them that arrangements had been made for excluding the foreigners from the polls, whether naturalized or not, and that the foreigners were preparing to resist such attempts to exclude them, by force. The riots occurred as had been anticipated. The Irish became uncontrollable, as usual, and indiscriminately attacked everybody whom they met, whether near to or distant from the polls. They murdered several Americans before retaliation began. There is no doubt at all who began the violence; but the provocation to violence was the premeditated denial of the legal rights of the foreign voters.

The Democratic journals are fierce in their denunciation of the Americans for blockading the polls, threatening and even beating voters away from them unless they were on the side of the fighting party. Now, this is precisely the thing which was done in Kansas in the late tumults which were called elections. The ruffians who then drove honest voters from the polls, were, many of them, Kentucky Democrats; and the very Presses which now so loudly reprobate the "villainy and scoundrelism" of the American party in Louisville, were prompt to approve and exult in the exploits of their friends on that occasion.

The most received theory of Know-Nothingism now is that it was all a plot of Southern Pro-Slavery Whigs to produce bloody dissensions at the North between natives and foreigners, and to create a diversion in favor of the South, while the latter section proceeded in its crusade against the Free Territories. "Let us give them," was the reported language of the conspirators, "work enough at home, while we seize Kansas and Nebraska." This charge is now freely made by the Administration Democrats here, and is adopted by the President. I believe it is true, with this modification, that Southern Democrats as well as Whigs united in the scheme. It derives countenance from the fact that the first responsible leader of the new "ism" at the North was one Mr. Ullmann, of Delaware or Hindostan, and if not a Hindoo, at least a Southern Whig with Slavery principles. His Silver Gray associates and followers could have been but partially let into the plot.

But, if these conjectures be correct, the machine exploded in the hands of those who contrived it. The dreadful riots at Louisville, New-Orleans and St. Louis have far exceeded in destructiveness anything which has taken place at the North, and develop the fact that as soon as foreign immigration becomes a power in the South as it is in the North, the unity and harmony of that section are gone forever.

The Washington *Star*, a small sheet published here, and which, like most parasites, takes the hue of the substance on which it feeds, to wit, treasury drippings, indulges in half a column of impertinence and presumption in reference to statements, made in my correspondence a few days since relative to proceedings against Governor Reeder and the other officers of Kansas Territory. It is not the first time that the same little pretender to Executive organship has burnt its fingers by meddling with the correspondence of the New-York Times, and been compelled to copy into its columns from other party presses confirmation of Washington intelligence first appearing in your columns, and which it had denounced as false. The case is this: I gave some weeks ago, information important as illustrating the course of the Administration towards Reeder and his associates, which the *Star* thought it should have been employed to give; accordingly, though knowingly, from subsequent inquiry, every word of my statement to be true, it contradicts a portion of it, and attempts to discredit the whole by the use of some slang peculiar to itself. The particular passages to which the supersensitive little creature takes exception are the following, from my letter of Aug. 1:

"But a desperate attempt will be made to deprive Reeder of the honors of his martyrdom. Every big and little dog that bays through the party press will be vocal for a month to come with Reeder's land speculations."

"That two Judges, Lecompte and Elmore, have replied to the charges against them, admitting their share in the land operations, but pleading ignorance of the laws and regulations forbidding them."

Of course, I must apologize for the phrase "big and *little* dog." It was a sheer inadvertence.

"Many a shaft at random sent,
Hits mark the archer little meant."

I could not have meant anything personal, and if the shot struck some paltry unconsidered object, commonly overlooked from its insignificance and harmlessness, I have but to say that if by that circumstance it was prevented reaching game worthy of a marksman, I deeply regret the occurrence. As to the two Judges, Lecompte and Elmore, their replies to the charges or rumors of participating in Reeder's land speculations have been received, and are of the exact tenor described in the extract. The replies of Judge Johnson and Mr. Isaacs, the United States Attorney for the Territory, have not been received. This information is from undoubted authority, and if it were thought advisable to employ the *Star* for the purpose, it would be directed to retract its denial.

But one Judge has been turned out, and I presume the work of purifying the Bench will stop there. The removal of Elmore was only designed as a sop to the North to reconcile it to the proscription of Reeder.

Every syllable that I have written on the course of the Administration towards Kansas, has been verified by the events. Woodson, the Secretary and professed sympathizer with Atchison and Stringfellow, is practically appointed Governor. He will act until the Slavery party has established itself, when, perhaps, in the same spirit of hypocrisy and intrigue, Dawson will be allowed to take the office, or some other convenient politician will step into his place. The affair has thus far been managed with a great deal of low cunning, but it remains to be seen whether the game hitherto so sharply played will be successful.

Aquiday.

Recent Elections at the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

The Know-Nothings are finished, and the epitaph of the astonished infant untimely cut off,

"If so soon to be done for,
I wonder what I was begun for,"

should be theirs. At Philadelphia they knew no North, nothing but the South, and now neither North nor South knows them. We have had during three days past, a series of spasmodic dispatches from Alabama, announcing all kinds of American successes there, and particularly the success of Shortridge, candidate for Governor. Almost as a matter of course, these flattering tales terminate in a sweeping Democratic triumph. Mr. Shortridge is put down with the short story that Winston is reelected—four or five or six of the seven members of Congress are elected, and a Democratic majority of the Legislature is elected. In Tennessee, the Know-Nothings have probably done about as well as the Whigs would have done without any such aid. Johnson, a pure specimen of the primitive Locofoco demagogue, is elected, and a Congressional delegation about equally divided as before. In North Carolina, the Whigs and Know-Nothings are nowhere.

The Old North has taken her position along with her namesake in the South, and from being in the Revolution the Gibraltar of Toryism, will hold rank in this generation as the impregnable stronghold of the Democracy; thus giving countenance to the theory that the Tories of '76 were the lineal grandfathers of Democrats in 1854. In Kentucky, owing to a tremendous local excitement, the Americans have trampled the Antis into a gory bed. In this State Know-Nothingism appears to have obtained an easy success. The Executive paper here advises Mr. Morehead not to avail himself of his blood-stained victory. The advice and not the seat will be declined. Three Democrats and probably seven American Whigs have been chosen to Congress. The result as to Congress in all these States is the choice of eighteen Whigs and Americans and sixteen Democrats. In the last Congress they were represented by twenty-one Democrats and thirteen Whigs. The loss of the Democrats is five members. But it is to be noticed that the two or three Alabama Know-Nothings have been Democrats, and on all sectional questions they will act with that party, which, as heretofore, will be bitterly sectional.

Indeed these late elections at the South have resulted in a manner greatly to widen the breach between North and South. The Southern Whigs were generally somewhat more moderate in their animosity against the North than the Democrats, but there can be no question that the Know-Nothings fully equal them in violence. Except on such matters as the organization of the House, the choice of printer, &c., the Democrats and Southern Know-Nothings will be a unit in support of the Administration. They will differ only on questions of spoils. If any Southern man be elected Speaker, it will be Cullom of Tennessee.

In the meantime it may be asked what has become of the Philadelphia National Platform? It was made for the South, but the South has spit upon it. The Platform repudiated the North, and the North repudiates the party. Where then are the party and the Platform?

The emigration of Irish and Germans from Louisville after the fights there is a curious and interesting feature of that affair. If immigrants are to be prevented from going over the slave line, there is danger that our side of it will become inconveniently crowded. This is bad policy for the South; for unquestionably the old Free States are nearly full, the western territory north of the Kansas line is limited, and when the surplus of humanity becomes piled like a glacier on the dividing line, it must, in obedience to the laws of political gravitation, burst in an avalanche on the South. Wisdom and policy, therefore, dictate a recall of the fugitives and the offer of a guarantee against future excesses of the kind which drove them away.

Wilson Shannon will of course accept. He was and has long been, a standing applicant for any sort of Executive favor. He was, of course, a Nebraska man originally. The appointment was made to stick, as the nomination of Dawson was made to be declined. The very best relations will be immediately established between Shannon and Stringfellow. Some fifteen years ago, Mr. Shannon was Governor of Ohio. From that obscurity, Mr. Tyler rescued him to make him Minister to Mexico. In that capacity he blundered with a perversity which astonished and vexed Mr. Upshur, and he was recalled. The *Democratic Review* scored him unmercifully. He has since been in Congress, and of course eagerly assisted in the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and is generally what the South calls "one of our nigger men at the North." He will get along comfortably with the ruffians in Kansas. They will mutually help one another.

There is trouble brewing between our own and the British Government relative to the enlistment of volunteers for the Russian war. A little diplomatic brush on that subject will take off the edge of the Kansas excitement, and perhaps induce the public even to forget "Col." Wheeler and his liberated slaves. The Queen's Government was unlucky in its choice of recruiting sergeants. They have managed very badly. Col. Kinney was in the field, and ought to have been taken into pay. One British Consul has been indicted, and proceedings are in train to lay by the heels all the agents who can be detected. Most of them have departed, and the whole operation has ceased. It is also said that it was a failure in a financial point of view, the men caught by this method costing more than the same weight of flesh and blood at Tipperary and Lancashire prices. Accordingly orders have been given to discontinue the recruiting. The whole enterprise being undertaken without the knowledge and consent of this Government, was a very foolish, and as a mad scheme should have a demented leader—the appointment of the crazy Duke of Cambridge as generalissimo of the Foreign Legion is in admirable keeping with the whole affair.

Aquiday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Distressed Widow Visits an Up-Town Institution—Dogs.

The other day, while high noon was rampant, and the Editor of the Times and all of his editorial and reportorial assistants were eating their most temperate lunches, Items alone, and some dozen bores who had no earthly business with him, being left, the editorial door was opened and in entered a matron dressed in deep mourning, and a pensive lass, her friend. The ladies being assured that we could represent the Times upon an emergency, laid their case at our feet. It was briefly this:

Mrs. Sob-easy had a dog, a sweet tan-colored King Charles. No spaniel ever had a more protuberant eye, a shorter leg, or a flatter nose,—indeed he was worthy to be a pet—and, "Oh, Mr. Editor," (for everybody who looks at home in a newspaper office is "Mr. Editor,") "he was my pet," said Mrs. Sob-easy with a sob.

"Well," she proceeded, "as I was dyeing the dear little fellow's eye-brows, a scream from the nursery obliged me to leave him to learn what had happened. When I came back he had gone out of the open door and was nowhere to be found. Oh! it was too provoking, Mr. Editor,—but I discharged the girl that caused it that very hour."

"But," we asked, "was nothing the matter in the nursery?"

"Why, yes, my little girl had been scalded; but they could have got a doctor without so shocking me—And, oh, my dear little pet!"

Out of many sobs, we discovered that their errand with us was how to recover the lost pet. We suggested that all lost dogs, whatever road they took at first, were sure to go through "the Pound," and advised her to ride up to that institution and make inquiries, taking, by all means, her friend.

To this she readily assented. "Oh, yes," said she, "I shall take my friend. Why, Mr. Editor, when my little Willie died she was the confidant of my great griefs. When my husband died, Lizzie went with me to select the mourning; and think, Mr. Editor, how fortunate it was that I was in mourning when this has occurred. You know people would talk if I had gone into mourning for my pet; but I'm sure, with my present feelings, I couldn't wear any color but black." And as the widow dropped a glance at her mourning-fan, it was evident that she had discovered that she looked best in mourning, and would never be without a departed friend. With a pensive smile of thankfulness the friend, and with stately grief the widow, withdrew. We saw their carriage drive off, and we instantly drummed up a Reporter to learn what could be learned at the Pound.

Our Reporter says that the ladies reached there almost exhausted—there were so many vulgar shops on the way to the Dog-Pound in Thirty-fifth-street. They were seated in the office when he arrived, and the gentlemanly clerk was explaining the [illegible] of the institution.

"Dogs," said he, "is getting very scarce lately. The business is all cut up. Private pounds has been established where the keepers give higher for the dogs. Lard is so high now and venison so dear, a man as has a chance can't resist the temptation, so a good many dogs is diverted to the private establishments in the Seventeenth Ward. Perhaps you live there, ma'am, and if so, you've heard 'em howl nights, and they say when they 'try out' its quite a disgusting odor they makes."

—"How many have we had here? Well, let's see: we opened on the 25th of June, and we've numbered 3,608 dogs up to this morning."

—"What do we do with 'em? Well, we kills 'em all the same night according to law; but if we are acquainted with a dog we save him to be redeemed. The owner pays $3 to get his dog back; that's what we'll have to charge you, ma'am. We've had some redeemed three times the same week,—its a great business ma'am. I da' say that that 'ere yaller hound in the corner has brought us twenty-five dollars this season by redemptions, sales and all ways. Redemption is a pretty fair job, but selling out-and-out is better. Out of the 3,608 this year, we've sold or had redeemed 404, and killed 3,204."

"Oh," said the pensive friend, "I hope you kill them easy—you would not hurt the poor things?"

"Not in the least," he replied, "we put them in a big box which is covered with slats and let on the Croton water till they are drownded. It's a very human way, but I tell you, ladies, it's very doleful to hear 'em howl out of their box when the water's comin' in, all in different voices so—it *is* very disagreeable sometimes."

Mrs. Sob-easy shuddered and her friend looked very melancholy.

"Then a row-boat tows them up in their watery coffin, as it were, to the foot of Forty-fifth-street, and the steamboat *West End* takes them to Barren Island."

"But," said he, and he lighted his pipe as he said it, "maybe you'd like to look at our stock, and see if your pup, ma'am, is among 'em."

The ladies assured him that they would like to look for the dear fellow, and so they started on the circuit. I had heard of woman's love before, said our Reporter, but I never saw it so touchingly illustrated. Common minds may be distracted by common griefs. Natures that are not remarkably sensitive are wrung with anguish when friends die, but in all that, one may see more or less of selfishness; but here were high-toned ladies turning from the frivolity of fashionable life, and all the engrossing enjoyments that wealth secures, and going the rounds of the City kennel with this plain, unfashionable man, seeking to recover a pet pup that no selfishness could suggest as of the least earthly use—this was a phase of woman's love seldom seen.

Well, they went the rounds. There were some 70 dogs in all still left, tied or chained to the posts of the shed, and just out of fighting reach of each other. There were all varieties, sizes, colors and breeds that are prevalent in our town—noble Newfoundlands, sharp-looking pointers, sure setters, black and tan terriers, bull and Scotch terriers, and a great many cross dogs, as the gentlemanly clerk said, at which the ladies shyed off from them; but the clerk only meant that they were not, with exact propriety, to be called by any one name—such as mastiff, poodle or King Charles. The search was not rewarded by discovering the lost pet; still we must presume that the ladies obtained a good deal of useful information. They learned, for instance, that the first day the pound was opened there were [illegible] dogs delivered into the gate; that since then there had been a gradual diminution; that on Monday last 65 were received; on Tuesday, 50; on Wednesday, 43, and on Thursday, 40. They learned how different are the voices of different sorts of dogs, and noticed how these dogs had the best teeth had very weak voices, and seldom used them at that.

"And now," said the widow, "you spoke of Barren Island, my good man; I suppose that is the Cemetery where they are buried. Is there any ferry to the place?"

He assured her that there was not, but that it was a very romantic place for a dog to rest in, after his life's labors were ended. The ocean is always performing a dirge, and then a dog has the consolation of knowing that when he is dead he is not utterly useless—for it is the custom of the keepers of that cemetery always to try the fat out before throwing them into the ditch.

Mrs. Sob-easy and her plaintive friend were much obliged and left. Mrs. Sob-easy remarked, as they rode down Second-avenue, that if she ever did marry again, she should be sure to marry some man of influence, who would persuade the Aldermen to make a ferry to Barren Island, at once, and put on an opposition boat so that the fare would be reasonable.

Very Dead Men.

Some men while in the prime of life die and are buried, but their memory lives after them. Others die and are not buried, but are cast into the pit at Potter's Field and left to offend all who go through Hurl Gate or up Harlem River, because dirt is so dear and the City so poor. Others neither die nor are buried until years after they have been deader than door-nails, and are more utterly unknown from the extravagance of their forgetfulness than if they never had been born.

Now in neither of these states is Alderman Briggs. But we thought until he turned up the other night in company with Alderman Hoffmire, playing "*Button, button, whose's got the button?*" with sundry papers which might have looked awkward, if published, that he certainly was the deadest living man that breathes. Chief Matsell still remains a British born American Chief of Police, and Mackellar is not a whit less contumacious than of old, but the Investigating Committee, which promised to blow both sky-high, and leave nothing of them but impracticable scraps of soap-fat and trunk leather, is as still as a frozen chicken. Briggs, like a shooting star, shot and was seen no more.

What a remarkably dead man "the Alligator" is too! Once he seemed to aim at omnipresence. Wherever George William Matsell had ever been heard of, there he was, taking affidavits and "getting the facts that were to blow everybody up past all coming down." Now he is heard of nowhere. His glowing periods adorn no column of weekly or daily; no mail freshes news of him; nobody is reported in grog-shop or alley as about to "lick" him. Briggs and his "Outside Secretary" utterly dried up, root and branch. Like careless planets that get too near a comet's tail, they were knocked out of sight. They undertook to put a bridle in the mouth of the Independent Press, and when their friends looked for them they were not to be found. The lesson should not be lost upon amiable, well-meaning and zealous people, who are not blessed with the sense, which, because of its scarcity, is called common.

But Briggs, dead or not, spoke out in the Committee Room the other night, though he hadn't anything very well worth saying. And this leads us to hope that his "Outside Secretary" will yet revive. Off in the Crimea, getting affidavits of some [illegible] mother knew old Mr. Matsell; off in the Arctic lands, trying to revive some frozen friend of Sir John Franklin, whose mother took her knitting and sat at tea with old Mrs. Matsell's sister-in-law; off in Congo, interpreting the palaver of some "native" about baboon soup into a remembrance of a story from a grand-uncle who thinks he blacked boots for "some Mr. Matsell, an Englishman." East or west, north or south, we have faith to believe the indefatigable secretary will turn up again when the heated terms and cooled terms and terms of probation for the folly of trying to muzzle even a moderate power-press, to say nothing of all the papers in town, have expired. We hope so, at least, for in the twain, Briggs and his shadow, could they have been separated and each brought under a proper "influence," we recognize what might have been two very respectable members of society.

Triduum—Inauguration of a Statue.

There will be a "solemn Triduum of thanksgiving" in honor of "the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady" on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, near Avenue A. Religious exercises will be held morning and evening. The church will be decorated with flowers and festoons during the continuance of the Triduum.

A statue of "the Blessed Virgin" was inaugurated in the same church yesterday forenoon. The edifice was thronged on the occasion. Among those in attendance were two military companies in uniform, who with a brass band, occupied seats in the broad aisle, near the altar, and,—what seemed singular,—did not uncover their heads during the exercises, except at the raising of the work. Quite a number of heretics were also present, thinking, perhaps, the rumor true that one of the winking madonnas said to have been recently imported here would make her *début* on the occasion. The statue—a Madonna and Child—of life size, but with colored drapery, occupied a conspicuous position above the main altar, surrounded by a large number of gas-lights. Father Pulch officiated as priest, assisted by Father Reckelpowsky and Father Clemnpidam, (Father Director of the Redemptorists who have charge of this church,) preached a very long sermon, in German, on the Immaculate Conception. The services were as usual at the celebration of High Mass; but the appearance of the military, and of the banners of the religious societies connected with the church, together with the extra decorations on the altars and about the church, added much to the imposing character of the occasion. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was especially excellent.

Fires.

An explosion of some fireworks took place in the confectionery store of Michael McManus, No. 248 Eighth-avenue, at 5½ o'clock Saturday morning. But little damage was done.... A slight fire took place in a building corner of Stone-street and Broadway, on Saturday forenoon. Damage small.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Aug. 11.

Notice.—*Ex Parte* motions during the month of August will be heard from 10 to 11 A. M. Litigated motions, not taking more than fifteen minutes, will be heard from 11. No Saturday motion calendar will be made up for this month.

Personal.

The venerable Dr. Francis is at Newport. Rev. Dr. Osgood is spending the Summer at Fairfield, Conn.

Rev. Mr. Milburn preached last night the last of his series of sermons in the Church of the Messiah.

A man in Maine, who had stolen a watch gave as an excuse that he was unwell, and his physician advised him to take something.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—Gabriel Ravel, Mlle. Franck and the Martinetti Family, appear here to-night, in "The Captive," and the "Green Monster."

Niblo's Garden.—The Pyne & Harrison troupe appear here to-night in "Cinderella." The scenery, as we have before said, is unusually good, and the spectacle altogether is unusually good. To-morrow evening that inimitable comedian, Mr. Burton, appears in two of his best pieces. The "Wandering Minstrel, (in which he sings the Lamentable History and Cruel Death of Villikins and his Dinah,) and the "Breach of Promise."

Metropolitan Theatre.—The French Vaudeville and Spanish Ballet Company will appear here to-night in two one-act comedies, and "La Maja de Seville."

George Christy and Wood's Minstrels, No. 472 Broadway.—Minstrelsy, dancing, &c., and the new burlesque the "Masquerade Ball."

J. R. Smith's Tour of Europe, No. 596 Broadway, is still open. See it, by all means.

Barnum's Museum.—A variety of attractive entertainments are offered here. See bills.

Items.

Boston Theatricals.—The season of 1855-6 commenced under brilliant auspices with the opening of the Museum on Monday last, when the house was crowded with an enthusiastic and discriminating audience. The Museum has been considerably beautified during the recess, by the painting of an emblem of Tragedy and Comedy on the proscenium—one on each side. They are executed with taste and skill. The new act-drop reflects the highest credit as a work of art upon Mr. Lewis, the scenic artist, but we should have been better pleased if his design had been taken from some of the many points of interest with which our metropolis abounds. Much of the scenery is new, and several new faces also greet the public from the boards, of which the most prominent is that of Mrs. George Barrett. This lady is an actress of no ordinary genius and ability, and would be an ornament to any company in which her destiny may place her. We rejoice that she has been engaged at the Museum, as the necessity of an able representative of the line of characters she assumes has long been felt at that theatre. She possesses grace, beauty and a large degree of vivacity, all of which qualities must combine to make her a great favorite with the public. During the week which has closed she has labored under many disadvantages consequent upon a *début* with a new company, and before a new public. Mrs. Nichols is a valuable acquisition to the company, and possesses talent and many other requisites essential to an artiste in her position. Mr. Danforth made his first bow as a professional, although his powers as an amateur artist have long been known and appreciated. This gentleman's prospects are highly flattering. The familiar faces of Messrs. Smith, Warren, Keach, Whitman, and Mesdames Vincent and Rainforth tended to make us feel at home, at once, in the Museum. They are growing old in the service of the public and their efforts are becoming more and more popular with each season. They work hard and should be thoroughly applauded. The performances of the week have been generally of a high order, the houses have been well filled, and the audiences satisfied. On Monday that greatest of American actresses, Miss Farren, makes her first bow to a Boston audience from the Museum stage. We have no doubt that her engagement will be a brilliant one.—*Boston Paper.*

A large elephant, the property of [illegible], the menagerie man said to have been one hundred and twenty years old, having become, through diseased feet, incapable of locomotion, was, by direction of his owner, killed at Birmingham, England. Chloroform was administered, and the animal became totally insensible; prussic acid in large doses and strychnine were then given, but without effect. Chloroform was again administered, in the hope that the animal would die under its influence, but in an hour and a half all effects of it died away. Chloroform was again given, and while under its influence the carotid artery was divided by a knife, and in a few minutes the huge animal ceased to live, having died without a struggle or evidencing the slightest feeling of pain.

To-night will be [illegible] entitled "[illegible]" [illegible] son of J. Baldwin Buckstone, and has been produced at the principal theatres of Great Britain and the United States, with great success. Mr. Buckland takes the part of [illegible] *of the Mississippi*. Mr. Buckland has been to great expense in getting up scenery and effects for this drama, and we trust that a crowded house will second his efforts.—*Montreal paper, Aug. 10.*

De Beriot, the composer and celebrated violinist, has completely lost his eyesight. It is rumored that Madame George Sand has presented to Rossini the libretto of a new opera in three acts, entitled "Lara." Mdlle. Vestvali has gone to Cape May, where she was to delight the pleasure seekers of that watering place with two concerts, one of which would be in costume. Amodio is quite sick, and it is feared will not recover.

Theatre Royal.—Last evening Mr. Moretti Barnett was to have taken his farewell benefit, but just before the performance should have commenced, he was taken suddenly ill and was unable to appear. In consequence Mr. Buckland closed the theatre for the evening.

The Troy Theatre.—It is now definitely settled that Mr. J. G. Carthrus is to be Manager of the new Theatre at Troy. He is a veteran in the ranks of the profession, and the establishment could not have been entrusted to better hands.—*Albany Express.*

Buckley's Serenaders, after an eminently satisfactory reception in the West, have gone to Boston, and commence a series of Burlesque Operas at the Howard to-night.

Miss Eliza Logan took her benefit at the Cleveland Theatre on Friday, playing Rosa in the new American play of "Ruth, or Love's Gem."

The St. Louis Theatre is about to produce the French drama of "Camille," with Miss Annette Luce as the heroine.

Boston Musical Convention.—The next session of this Convention commences in the Tremont Temple on Wednesday next.

Miss Kate Saxon commences an engagement to-night at the Theatre Royal, Montreal.

François Ravel and Ballet Company are playing at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Lewis & Van Deren's Varieties Theatre, Milwaukee, is open with a regular company.

Miss Laura Keene is playing at the American Theatre, San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard are at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore.

Mr. Couldock takes his benefit to-night at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

Signor Blitz and his Learned Canaries are at Nahant.

California Theatricals.

Edwin Booth.—This young gentleman, one of the most promising tragedians of the age, has located himself on a pleasant little ranch, a mile or two from the city, where he is devoting his entire time to the study of the classics, and otherwise fitting himself for the brilliant histrionic career which awaits his maturer years. Mr. Booth possesses an intellect which, with proper cultivation and application, will render him not only an ornament of dazzling brilliancy in his chosen profession, but a fit companion for those who tread the paths of literature.

Metropolitan.—The Opera.—A full and brilliant audience assembled at this house on Thursday evening, to witness the performance of Rossini's opera of "La Gazza Ladra," (the Thieving Magpie) which was produced with much excellent effect. Madame Anna Bishop sustained the part of Ninetta, and was most ably supported by Madame Von Gulpen, Madame Brown, Signor Lanzoni, Mons. Laglaise, Herr Mengis and others.

We learn from the Columbia Gazette that a theatrical performance at that town was recently witnessed, in which two well known actresses were so outrageously intoxicated as to render themselves extremely disgusting. [illegible]

At the Weaverville (Trinity County) Theatre there is an excellent little company—Mr. Thoman as manager—and well supported by the citizens.

Mrs. Baker [illegible] gave a farewell entertainment at Musical Hall, on Tuesday evening last, which is said to have been a very gay affair throughout.

A new theatre is in course of construction at Sonora, on the site of the former Young America Saloon.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

What has been Accomplished by the Siege thus far.

INTERESTING EXPOSITION.

From the Edinburgh Review for July.

So rapid has been the course of events that the importance of the previous siege of Silistria and Somarcund is overlooked, and their memory lost in the all-absorbing interest which now attaches to the siege of Sebastopol. Nor is this to be wondered at; for whether we regard it in a political point of view, or merely for the scientific results that have already been obtained, it is unsurpassed in interest by any siege in modern times.

The two technical questions which immediately present themselves are not even now easy of solution. Should the attack have been made on the north or on the south side of the town; or should an assault have been attempted when the Allies first appeared before the place?

Before attempting to answer either of these, it will be necessary to look at the position of the place a little more in detail, and to study the defences of the place from the Russian point of view.

THE HARBOR AND ITS DEFENCES.

It is evident that the Russians thought the [illegible] harbor by far the most vulnerable [point], though it is by nature as easily defensible [as any] harbor in Europe. There are a number of small promontories projecting into it at convenient distances for batteries, and not further than a thousand yards distant from one another across the harbor from north to south. On these promontories the Russians had erected a series of [illegible] casemated forts, mounting guns in two or three tiers, and with others in barbette on their roofs, so that not less than 700 guns could be brought to bear on a fleet attempting the passage, which is a greater number than ever were brought together for such a purpose in any other place in the whole world. But owing to all the guns being in masonry casemates, the Russians seemed to have feared that the fleets of the Allies might prove more than a match for even these formidable [looking] defences. They avoided the experiment by sinking a portion of their fleet so as to bar the mouth of the harbor, and booms and other material obstacles have since been added.

Turning from the harbor to the land defences of the place, it does not require to be a great engineer to perceive that the most vulnerable point of the whole place is the high land on the north side of the harbor. An enemy in possession of these heights commands not only the harbor itself but also the town, which is spread before him like the seats of a Greek theatre, as seen from the stage, and he could destroy every building in it with ease. By occupying this position the besieger virtually cuts off the communication between the town and the [illegible] relief can be expected. It is, in fact, the key of the whole position, and if the place were to be fortified at all, this was the point which was first to be attended to.

A fort was in consequence erected here, which, so far as can be judged from the plans published, gives a very high idea of the skill of the engineer who designed it. All traditions of the Vauban school are abandoned in its design, and it is also considerably in advance of the so-called Prussian [illegible]. It is, in fact, as nearly a circular fort as any building can be, where the parapets are placed directly upon the revetments, and parallel to them, and where all the masonry is flanked by a grazing fire. The designer evidently aimed at getting a direct fire in every direction, and avoiding enfilade as much as possible; and although these objects can only be obtained by circular or curvilinear forms, he went as near it as can be done with straight lines; still he felt that he could not escape a slight dead angle in front of each of his [salients], and he sought to remedy this by placing a large casemated barrack in the rear of each, so as to have a direct fire over the salient angle in that direction, in which it was otherwise deficient. [illegible] back the earthen parapet, and rendering it independent of the masonry, would have effected the object far more easily as well as more effectually.

The town, properly so called, lies entirely on the south side of the harbor. The general form is that of a semicircle described with a radius of a [illegible]. This is, however, divided into two quadrants by the Dockyard Creek, running north and south at right angles to the harbor. The dockyards, the arsenal, the hospitals, and all the principal military establishments, are situated on the eastern quadrant, against which the English attack is directed. The western division includes the Tartar town of Akhtiar, which has since been extended into the Russian city of Sebastopol.

When we appeared before the place, the only finished fortification which existed on this side was the Malakoff, or as it was then called, the White Tower, which occupied the central and most important position on the eastern quadrant. As it was knocked to pieces by the first day's fire, its name only now remains to designate the earthworks which have grown up around its base.

The only fortification on the western side was a loop-holed wall extending from the harbor to a place behind the cemetery. It does not, however, seem to have been designed so much as a defence for the town, but rather as a retrenchment to prevent a lodgment being made in the Quarantine Fort, in the event of that work being destroyed from the sea, and a landing effected there.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE OUTSET.

The chance of a serious attack by land on the south side of the town was evidently considered as an extremely remote contingency by the Russian engineers. When, however, the one combination took place which could render such an attempt feasible, the allied generals were probably not far mistaken when they thought they had discovered the weak point—the *défaut de la cuirasse*—and determined to attempt the place from the southern side. Had they assaulted it when they first arrived, there is little doubt but that they could have penetrated into the town and made prisoners of as many of the garrison as could not escape to the north side; but it is very questionable indeed if they could have held it. We had nothing but a few field-guns to oppose to the fire of a fleet which still mounted not less than 500 or 600 heavy guns, and occupied such a position as to bring every portion of the town under their fire, and with the north shore still in the possession of the enemy, they probably could have pounded us out of the place, and with immense slaughter. Any disaster at that critical moment might have been fatal to the whole expedition,—any misunderstanding between the two armies which hardly yet knew each other,—any dispute about plunder,—any panic caused by an unexpected explosion,—might have thrown everything into confusion. We had no point d'appui on shore; no commissariat landed; no hospital arrangements; nothing to rally round, and Menschikoff was close at hand with an army still powerful enough to take advantage of any disaster that might occur. The assault might have succeeded, but it was a fearful risk to run, and one for which there did not, at that time, seem to be any justification; for, according to all precedent, an open town ought to have fallen an easy prey to the besiegers, as soon as a first parallel armed with a few guns, and a flying sap pushed up to the edge of the houses.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF DEFENCE.

There can be little doubt that this would have been the result if the Russians had entrusted the defence of the place to some venerable General of [Engineers], who had passed the prime of his life in the wars of Napoleon I., and had greatly distinguished himself in the construction of redoubts [illegible]. In the Russian service, however, a good digestion and consequent length of days, is not the only passport to high command and the honors of the service; and they [illegible] for this purpose a very young officer, who [illegible] the opportunity of his position. [illegible] defending the place [illegible] the question, [illegible] and determined to try if a little boldness and originality might not enable the place to make a better defence than at first sight seemed possible.

In the middle ages it was the fashion to arm warriors in suits of plate armor of the [illegible]. Nothing could be more [illegible] than the [illegible] more invulnerable than the man so defended. In process of time, however, it was discovered that this steel-clad warrior was utterly useless for purposes of offence, though tolerably safe so long as he remained wholly on the defensive, or fought only with others encumbered like himself. And it became evident that even a weak or inferior soldier, if more lightly equipped, [illegible] and, keeping out of his reach, wear him out, and eventually, as it were, sting him to death. Men, in short, learned that the true secret of defence lay in the power of offence; defensive armor was abandoned, and the soldier taught to rely wholly on the bullet and the bayonet for his means of safety. Fortification alone still retained its clumsy plate armor; and from its unwieldy character it was easily worked round and destroyed from a distance by the lightly armed attack, which relied on its power of offence as its only means of victory. Sebastopol is the first town in modern times which has been fortified so as to rely on its means of offence only, with very slight attention being paid to mere defensive armor. It is by applying to fortification the principles universally adopted for the last 200 years in every other department of every army in Europe, that General TODLEBEN has turned the tables on the attack, and opened a new era in the art of war. The Russians seem now to be fully alive to the importance of the discovery that has been made; but so far as can be judged from the progress of the siege, the Allies do not appear at all aware of its significance.

The battle of the Alma was fought on the 20th of September. On the 28th the Allies took up their position on the heights commanding the south side of the city, and immediately commenced their first parallel. The Russians commenced their defensive works at the same time, and, working on the inner and smaller circle, were ready as soon as the invaders, though their works were necessarily of a more important character than those of the attack.

As before explained, a parallel of attack is a ditch about four feet deep, with the earth thrown up on the side towards the city. In a parallel of defence, on the contrary, the ditch is placed outside and the earth thrown up inwards. To obtain the same amount of cover, the ditch in this case should not be less than eight feet deep, and the rampart as high. It should also be provided with flanks, which are never employed in aggressive parallels. If the place is small, these flanks are a great drawback to the power of a fort, as limiting the amount of direct fire; in a place the size of Sebastopol, it is of less consequence, as there then is sufficient space independent of them to mount almost any number of guns which may be required. If there is leisure, and the town is fortified in time of peace, it would of course be better that the ditch should be deeper, and that a loop-holed wall, or some such defensive expedient, should be placed in it, and the flanking expedients hidden there also; but in the present instance this was out of the question. The engineer could not act otherwise than he did.

On the western or French side the vulnerable point was just above the Harbor Creek. It was sought to secure this by the *Flagstaff* Battery,—a work of more faulty trace than the Redan; but before the works were complete, it was indispensable to secure a flanking defence on this side; and the defects of its form were remedied by the Garden Battery in its rear, possessing a very powerful direct fire over its salient—which has since been further increased by a third line of batteries in its rear. From this front down to the Quarantine Harbor the line is nearly straight, and without much flanking defence; a ravine in front and the houses in its rear rendering this part comparatively secure from assault.

The key of the position of the eastern half of the town was the Malakoff; and Gen. TODLEBEN's first care was to strengthen this with a great circular earthwork in front of it. All flanking expedients were here abandoned, as a direct fire on the Mamelon was indispensable, if we had attempted to seize that point, as we ought to have done, and the tower in the rear was thought to be a sufficient retrenchment to prevent an assault being attempted there. When that was destroyed by our fire, a fort was commenced in its rear which answers the purpose far better; and with a range of rifle-pits in front and another line of defence in its rear, an assault on the town could not be attempted without encountering the obstacles which stopped the armies on the 18th June.

On the other side of the ravine, towards the *Dockyard Creek, is the Redan*, a work of more questionable design, and more like an inspiration of the bastion school. *It is not, however*, so bad as at first sight appears, as the prolongations of its faces fall into ravines, where batteries cannot be established; and before the whole system was completed it was desirable to have a flanking fire over the ground in front. Its defects in trace are now amply made up for by the batteries established on either flank. These now mount from fifty to sixty guns in positions which cannot be enfiladed, and where they look directly towards the attack.

There was nothing very original either in the plan or principle of these works—nothing that distinguished them from those of Burgos and other places where they were equally successful. Their design was characterized by singular skill in adapting them to the ground on which they were to be placed, and by most consummate judgment as to the time in which they were erected, and at which they were indispensable to save the place. The originality consisted in the way they were armed,—being made to carry a heavier amount of artillery than had ever before been employed for such a purpose.

For this the situation of Sebastopol was eminently favorable. The guns were probably taken out of the *ships which were sunk at the mouth of* the harbor. If it were so, this would have supplied 2,000 guns. *Their shot and powder almost* certainly were saved. The arsenal cannot itself have contained less than 2,000 or 3,000 guns. We never keep less than from 4,000 to 5,000 at Portsmouth or Devonport, and generally about 24,000 at Woolwich. So that we may safely calculate on Russia having some 3,000 or 4,000 in her great southern arsenal. Even in the last bombardment, we could not put more than than 300 or 400 guns into position; so that Russia could have fought us on equal terms and renewed the fight ten times over. Shot is easily manufactured, and powder was constantly brought up from the rear, so that the supply of *matériel* was practically unlimited.

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT.

Our engineers seem to have believed that they understood the defensive properties of such works, though even in this they were probably mistaken; but they were totally unprepared for such an application of them. The consequence was, that the French opened their first parallel precisely as they did at Antwerp, in 1832, or would have done against any bastioned fort. The distance was the prescribed 600 metres, the profile, that which is found in books. The armament exactly what we are taught it should be, and placed on the prolongations of the Flagstaff Bastion. When all was complete, they opened their fire on the 17th of October, and great was their astonishment at the result. For the first time in modern warfare, the boast of MONTALEMBERT was realized—the first parallel was pulverized. Their embrasures were [blown] to pieces, their guns dismounted, their parapets pierced, and their magazines blown up. To use an expressive, though vulgar phrase, they were snuffed out, and forced to withdraw from the contest.

The English fared better on this eventful day; for having placed their batteries at the safe distance of from 1,300 to 1,300 yards from the works, the enemy could do them very little damage; but, on the other hand, they did as little to the Russians. As far as can be judged from the result, it does not seem that the English attack was meant to be more than a diversion to prevent the Russians from concentrating all their power on the French. No one could have expected to do much damage to earth works or even to masonry at such a distance. As it was, the besieged easily replaced at night the earth that had been disturbed during the day, repaired their embrasures, and replaced any guns that had been damaged, so as to renew the fight again with undiminished vigor in the morning, and the numbers of killed and wounded on either side were insignificant. Had the French succeeded in their attack, this feint of the English might have been all that was desired. Their failure disconcerted the whole plan, and it would have been well if the commanders had seen this, and re-arranged their plans accordingly, instead of persevering in what they must have seen could not succeed.

While this was going on on shore, the Allied fleet stood in, about noon on the memorable 17th of October, to attack the seaward defences of the place. This measure, however, does not appear to have been undertaken with the serious intention, or even the hope of destroying them, but more as a feint to take off the attention of the besieged from the land attack, and, like most half measures, it failed and was not worth the loss of men and material that it cost.

Had two or three of the line-of-battle ships gone straight up to the barrier across the harbor, and boldly attacked Fort Constantine, or the Battery, within 300 yards, they might possibly have destroyed both these works, and probably without suffering more than they did. As it was, they drew up in a long line across the harbor mouth, outside the reefs, at a distance of 1,900 to 2,000 yards from the shore, and fired all the afternoon without doing or receiving much damage, and they were thus exposed to the coast batteries and the guns in earthworks along the cliffs, which they could not touch, though their fire told with dreadful effect on some of our ships that stood in nearer than the rest.

There was nothing in this sea-fight that tended much towards a solution of the long-mooted dispute of stone walls against wooden ones. The *Agamemnon's* experience bears perhaps most directly upon it. She stood in almost alone to within about 800 yards from Fort Constantine, and continued there firing broadsides for more than six hours, under the fire probably of a larger number of guns than she herself bore, and she came out of the contest neither crippled nor defeated, and most probably having done more damage to the fort than the fort had done to her.

BALAKLAVA AND INKERMAN.

While the useless bombardment of the town was going on, the course of the siege was diversified by the two important battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, neither of which, it appears, would have taken place but for the blunders of our engineering department. If one thing was from the first more evident than another, it was that the English army had undertaken a task which was beyond their strength numerically. It was almost physically impossible that they should carry on an important siege with only 25,000 men, and at the same time defend Balaklava and the long line of heights from that place to Inkermann, besides bringing up all their stores and supplies from a place six or seven miles in their rear. All this was apparent to every one; but in the face of these facts the engineers commenced an immense entrenched camp in front of Balaklava, as if they had 20,000 or 30,000 men to spare to defend it. The town itself was already defended by a circle of lines described with a mile radius, and therefore as extensive as those of Sebastopol itself; but they commenced on a two and a half mile radius to construct a series of redoubts in front of the place, though for what purpose has never been explained. The ground offered no facilities for defence; the profile of the works was such that cavalry could ride over them; no flanking expedients were resorted to; and they were too small to contain anything like an imposing garrison. With 1,000 men in each, and 10,000 or 20,000 in the rear, they might have been of use. But all we could afford were 200 Turks and a few sailors and artillerymen. The Turks were raw recruits, fighting in a foreign country under the orders of men who did not understand their language, and whose every act was an offence to their prejudices. The bait was too tempting to be resisted. LIPRANDI crossed the Tchernaya, and pounced on these devoted troops. They held their posts longer than they ought to have done, but at last fled, and were cut down by the Russian cavalry before they could reach their supports.

Immense was the obloquy heaped on these poor fellows for their conduct on this occasion, and the prestige of the Turks for a time was lost; but if blame were fairly appropriated, the whole of it should on this occasion be thrown on those officers who placed men in a position where their services were useless, and their destruction inevitable. The attempt to retake the captured guns by sending 700 light cavalry to charge 20,000 men in a position was a less mistake than the first, and was redeemed by the heroic brilliancy with which it was executed. Had half the labor been spent in fortifying the gorges of Inkermann that had been thrown away on these redoubts at Balaklava, the battle of the 5th of November would probably never have been fought. The Russians, however, seem always to have been keenly alive to the deficiencies of our scientific departments, and they watched their opportunity on this occasion with consummate skill. They saw that the very key of our position was overlooked and neglected; and they planned their attack with such secrecy, that had it been executed as designed nothing could have saved us. As it was, we were completely surprised by their approach, and at 8 o'clock on that eventful morning the fate of the Allied armies hung on the slenderest thread; had the Russians been able to penetrate a hundred yards further, and deploy their superior forces on the plateau, they could have marched over our thin and decimated ranks; and if defeated in front, with the town in our flank, nothing could have saved our being driven into the sea. The lines of Balaklava were not closed in the rear, not a sod had been turned in front of Kamiesch Bay, and there was not a rallying point in the whole plateau where even 1,000 men could make a stand. We were saved, however, partly by the mistake of General SOIMONOFF, who mistook his orders and lost his way, but far more by the indomitable heroism of our own troops, who, though surprised and surrounded, defended themselves with a constancy and courage which has seldom been equaled, and probably never surpassed, in the annals of war. With the 5th of November ended the first act in this great drama. Hitherto we had nothing to regret. The mistakes were not greater than probably happen in all past wars, and they had been nobly redeemed.

THE RESULTS.

When the battle of Inkermann was fought, the bombardment had continued for nearly three weeks without doing any damage to the enemy's works, which were, in fact, stronger than the day our fire commenced, and their armament becoming more and more formidable, and the inner defences of the town had so far been completed that it was evident that an assault was becoming daily less practicable. It was, in fact, certain that we had not the means of taking the town then, and there was no reasonable prospect of our being able to do so during the Winter months. It was, indeed, admitted that we must winter on the spot, and wait the return of fine weather to attempt active operations.

Under these circumstances the obvious policy was to remain on the defensive. The more advanced parallel of attack ought at once to have been turned into a defensive parallel by putting its ditch outside, and providing it with flanks; and shelter ought to have been constructed in its immediate rear for the guard of the trenches. The lines of Balaklava ought to have been closed in the rear, and Kamiesch Bay fortified. If these precautions had been taken, not an inch of ground would have been lost, and the army might have wintered in security, and guarded their position without fatigue or exposure. This would also have left leisure for the repair of roads, the construction of huts, the establishment of depôts, and all those indispensable measures which were necessarily neglected from the want of men; and more than this, it would have allowed time for the reorganization of departments and the reformation of details—all of which were impossible while every man in the camp, from the chief of the staff to the drummer-boys, were worked beyond the power of human endurance. A different policy was adopted, and one-half the army was sacrificed to the obstinacy with which it was persevered in. The front of our trenches was always left open to the sorties of the garrison, and guards were required which it was far beyond the strength of our army to supply; while the works were pushed forward with a recklessness which was fatal to the men employed in them. Had it been that our engineers had discovered that the distance of 1,200 yards, at which their first batteries were placed, was too far off to do any damage, there might be some excuse for seeking a more advanced position in which to place them before attempting further operations against the place. But when the fire opened again on the 6th of April, it was from the identical batteries from which it was thrown on the 17th of October. All we had gained, at the expense of such suffering and misery, and by the loss of so many brave men, was, that on our left the saps had been pushed forward to within 600 yards of the enemies' works, but at the edge of a ravine, beyond which further progress in that direction was impossible. On our right very little progress had been made; and although in the centre we had advanced some 400 or 500 yards, we could not prevent the Russians from occupying the Mamelon, 650 yards in advance of their original lines, and within about 400 of our most advanced trenches.

THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT.

During the Winter the French had covered the whole ground in front of the lines they were attacking with a network of parallels, and advanced them to within about 200 yards of the Russian works. But it is still questionable whether it was worth their while to do this. If they could subdue the fire of the place, they could as easily have done this in three weeks as six months; and if they cannot subdue the fire of the place, they are hardly more advanced towards taking the place than they were.

Such was nearly the position of matters, when, on the 6th of April, the second great bombardment of Sebastopol took place. On this occasion the armament of our batteries was, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

	Guns 24-pdrs.	Guns 32-pdrs.	Guns 10-in.	Guns 8-in.	Mortars 10-in.	Mortars 13-in.
Left Attack	23	24	2	9	7	10
Right Attack	4	19	4	9	24	7
Totals	27	43	6	18	31	17

or 94 guns and 48 mortars.

It is not known what the armament of the French batteries consisted of; but, assuming it to be about the same, we may assert that in round numbers the fire commenced from 200 guns and 160 mortars—throwing a heavier weight of metal than ever was thrown by a siege train since the invention of gunpowder. The batteries opened at daybreak, each gun throwing about 120 or 140 rounds per day, and was continued without interruption for about ten days, though at the end of that time it was reduced to about 100 rounds per day; it afterwards fell off to 30, and at last ceased almost entirely.

The Russians were at first taken by surprise, but soon replied vigorously, and continued to fight us on at least equal terms during the whole time. Sometimes they did not fire a gun for hours together, and then again their fire flared up as if they *had suddenly awakened from a trance.* But they did us as little damage as we did them; and it is *by no means clear* that the better policy for them would not have been to close their embrasures, to withdraw all their guns, except those for defensive purposes, and let us waste our shot and shell on their invulnerable ramparts.

THE RESULT.

The result of this stupendous operation was absolutely nothing. It is true we occasionally gained a superiority of fire over the Redan, the Mamelon and the Flagstaff batteries, for the simple and obvious reason that these works partook more or less of the bastion trace, and though they could not be exactly enfiladed, they were opposed to a cross raking fire which was very destructive. The truth is, they ought never to have been armed for offence, but used merely for defensive purposes; still we never silenced even these, and at the end of the combat they were repaired and rearmed, and were as efficient as before. On the other hand, we never silenced nor gained any superiority of fire over those works which directly faced ours, and whose guns could only be attacked by direct fire.

It was an experiment on the largest scale, and proved beyond all cavil the proposition for which Mr. FERGUSSON contended so earnestly in his published works, and at the United Service Institution in 1853—that when the guns of a fort are equal in number to those of the attack, *they cannot be silenced by the besieger*; and as he has further shown how every fort can easily be made to mount twice the number of guns that can be brought against it, this part of the problem may be considered as solved. It remains to be seen whether places can be taken without this hitherto indispensable preliminary. During the fire we were not able to seize a single position, to destroy a single work, nor to advance the sap beyond the snail's pace at which it had been creeping for months past; and it now remains to be seen what science can do to restore to the attack its vaunted superiority over the art of defence.

THE THIRD BOMBARDMENT.

With this great bombardment ends the second, and let us hope the only tragic act, as far as we are concerned, in the siege of Sebastopol. The third opened more brilliantly, though it is somewhat hazardous to predicate on results while the action is still pending. The bombardment of April had so little effect, either in terrifying the Russians or in depriving them of their means of defence, that on the 20th of May they commenced a new work of counter-approach against the extreme left of the French, just above the Cemetery, at the head of the Quarantine Harbor. Had they been allowed to complete this *place d'armes* as the French dispatches call it, they would have been able to take the more advanced parallels of the besiegers in reverse, and to prevent further approach on this side. This was perceived by General PELISSIER, and an attack was ordered on the night of the 22d May, the intention, of course, being, not only to destroy the Russian work, but to turn it into an advanced parallel against the town. The defence was, however, conducted with such obstinacy, and by so large a body of the garrison, that although the French remained masters of the field, they were obliged to retire before the day broke to prevent their being exposed to the fire from the ramparts, which they could not have withstood, as they had been able to do nothing during the night towards covering themselves. As soon as it was dark the attack was renewed on the following night, when the garrison, dismayed by the carnage of the preceding night, and finding it impossible to maintain themselves in an unfinished work, gave up the contest, after a very slight resistance, and the French established themselves securely on the contested ground.

From this time till the 6th of June nothing of importance was undertaken by the Allies against the works of the place, but on the afternoon of that day the bombardment recommenced for the third time, but on this occasion from even a more powerful artillery and with greater vigor than before. The English seem to have had 157 guns and mortars in position. The French not very much less than twice that number, and they seem to have fired for twenty-eight hours as rapidly as they could with safety. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, large bodies of the French advanced against the Mamelon, and rushing over its ruined parapets a hand-to-hand fight commenced, and was continued with varied success till the larger body of the assailants drove out the garrison, and the fight was transferred to the gorge in front of the Malakoff Tower, where it raged nearly all the night long. At times the French penetrated almost to the Malakoff, but were as often repulsed; by daybreak, however, they had fairly established themselves in the Mamelon and the adjoining works, and had captured sixty-two guns which were found in position there. While this was going on the English attacked the Quarries, which had been occupied by the Russians as an advanced parallel in front of the Redan, and after a most obstinate and sanguinary fight they too maintained their ground, and the morning found them in undisputed possession of the contested works. The redoubts on Mount Sapoune, on the other side of the Careening Bay, were also attacked by the French and evacuated during the night, being in fact untenable after the Mamelon had fallen.

THE RESULT.

By these two operations of the 22d of May and 7th of June, the Allies obtained possession of all the works of counter-approach which the Russians had erected outside their original lines after our bombardment of the 17th of October. In front of the eastern quadrant of the town the Allies are now established within 500 yards of the real defences of the place, and on the western side the French have completed their third parallel everywhere within 200 yards of the place, and on some points much nearer. The French are, in fact, now where they ought to have been within a fortnight or three weeks of opening trenches, and would have been had they been acting against a bastioned fortress. The English are now where they ought to have been on the 17th of October, and probably would have been had they dreamed of such a resistance as has taken place. In no instance, however, have the original works been attacked by our troops or seriously damaged by our fire; they are, on the contrary, far stronger and more perfect than they were when the first bombardment terminated in November last, and the town is no doubt full of defensive expedients which were not then thought of. Such was the state of the siege when the attack of the 18th June was directed against the Malakoff Tower and the Redan, and the allied armies underwent the first serious check they have sustained. Our limits forbid us to enter into a detailed examination of the misfortunes and errors of that eventful day; but if any proof were needed of the principles of fortification for which we are here contending, it will be found in the terrific fire and the unflinching defence of the Russian garrison on that occasion.

THE PROSPECT.

Notwithstanding this disappointment, there seems little reason to doubt of the successful termination of this great enterprise. Our forces are four times more numerous than when we undertook the siege. Our artillery has increased in even a greater proportion, and the experience of the Winter campaign has added immensely to the efficiency of every department of our armies. On the other hand, the Russians must be dispirited by their recent continual defeats, and crippled by our successes in the Sea of Azoff; and mere field-works cannot forever resist such an overwhelming power as is now brought against them. But whether *the place fall to-morrow, or still resist some time* longer, the scientific question as far as the art of *fortification is concerned*, may be considered as settled. For it is proved beyond a doubt that an abundant supply of guns placed on earth-works may restore the superiority of the defence over the attack. It is true the siege has been conducted under somewhat anomalous circumstances, the town never having been invested; but that advantage was far more than counterbalanced by the fact of its fortifications having been commenced after we established ourselves before the place, and under every disadvantage that could almost have been conceived: had they been carefully prepared on the same principles in time of peace, we should not even now be cheered by the hope of a successful termination of this great siege.

MAP OF WESTERN HALF OF SEBASTOPOL.

MAP OF EASTERN HALF OF SEBASTOPOL.

In a Tight Spot—A Tough Story.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

BOLIVIA, Miss., Friday, July 13, 1855.

I learn that there is considerable sickness on the river now, the boats often stopping to bury their dead. I was informed by a physician that *seven were put off* on Tuesday last at Napoleon. Our country continues healthy. I heard a good story the other day. It is tough, but my informant vouches for the truth of it. On the steamer ——, *on her last trip, there were many cases of cholera*—many died and were buried. At length, all the coffin plank was used up, and the carpenter was compelled to make his boxes out of old flatboat plank. At sundown another case died—a deck passenger. He was thrust into the box, and the top loosely nailed on.

The captain ran into a wood yard, and not liking to stop to bury the body, bargained with the owner of the yard, an acquaintance, to do it for him. The box was left under the bank alone till morning, when the wood merchant promised to hide it. In the morning he sent two of his negroes down to dig a hole, when they came back, their eyes dilated with horror, and their wool standing on end, swearing that the dead fellow was thumping and trying to get out. The master went down and a strange sight presented itself. The corpse had revived, and finding itself in rather close quarters, exerted itself and burst the rather slight fastening, thus releasing itself. The man was soon well, and is now chopping wood at the place. The boat has landed there since, but although the resurrected will come to the landing and talk with the officers, no persuasion can induce him to go on board. He is fearful of being served another trick."

DANGERS OF THE DIVING BELL.—During some weeks past a diving bell has been successfully employed in facilitating the operations for widening the draw at the New-Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge. The usual period of time which persons can remain in the diving bell with safety during its immersion, we believe, is about forty-five minutes. On Saturday last two men who had imprudently remained in the bell about an hour gave the signal to be hoisted up immediately, and although this was speedily performed, one of them had fainted before emerging into the open air; probably in consequence of the atmosphere in the bell becoming bad from its continued respiration. A slight additional delay would probably have been attended with fatal consequences. Another person recently, on being raised in the bell to the surface was attacked with bleeding at the nose, accompanied with symptoms of fever and ague. An Irishman also, on his first descent in the bell, after a few minutes gave the signal to be hoisted up forthwith, and on meeting his friends declared that his head felt as about to burst, and that he narrowly escaped death.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

[illegible] Wise and [illegible]

The Richmond *Examiner* having denounced Mr. WISE very severely, for giving "aid and comfort" to the Free-Soil Democrats of New-York, by his letter to the Young Men's Democratic Club of this City, Mr. WISE writes as follows, in reply:

ONLEY, near ONANCOCK, Va., July 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 24th inst., calling my attention to an editorial of the *Richmond Examiner* of that day, headed "*The New-York Herald and Ourselves Again—Gov. Wise and the New-York Democracy*," was not received until yesterday. It was mis-sent to Old Point Comfort, and I can't account for such negligence in the mails. Fortunately, this morning, for the first time since it was written, I saw my letter in print to which this editorial refers. I enclose it to you, and ask for its republication in the *Examiner*, in order that every fair-minded person may judge of the justice of the *Examiner* to me.

I was addressed by neither *Hards* nor *Softs* from New-York. A most patriotic letter came to me from the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club" of the City of New-York, congratulating the Democracy of Virginia upon their recent triumph over a common enemy, and breathing nothing but a greeting sympathy with our success. Was I to doubt or distrust any portions of our fellow countrymen who thus openly committed themselves to *the same cause with ourselves?* Was I to stop and inquire: Tell me first, gentlemen, are you Hards or Softs? [illegible] I must distinguish between you in my reply. Certainly such a course of response would have been unbecoming and ungracious. And if they had avowed themselves either Hard or Soft, was it not enough that they cordially congratulated the result of the Virginia election? Would not that of itself show the current and direction of their sentiments and sympathies; and would not both be such as we could approve most heartily? But when you see that they were a Young Men's Club, and a Democratic Union Club, seeking to preserve the Union of the States, and to restore the union of the factions of the party in their own State, I ask, was it for me to meddle in any local and personal divisions of our friends in a sister State? No! I addressed them, as you see, hurriedly and hastily, but warmly and cordially as I would address them again. And by reading the letter all may see what it was and what it is to which I "cordially, then, with all my heart and all my head" united, and with whom I united. Again, I repeat, that my "heart and soul are with the *Young Men's Democratic Union Club*" of New-York, in their patriotic efforts to unite the Democracy in their State and everywhere, again on the National platform of '51 and '52. I will know no *Hards* and no *Softs* in Democracy. All are Democrats, or they are not. *If Democrats*, they will not repudiate the sentiments of my letter; and if Democrats, they will not foment dissensions in the Democratic camp, in the very face of Democracy's most formidable foe.

I have not a word of comment to make on the *Examiner's* article. If divisions must come among us in Virginia, they shall not come through me; and I say, "Woe unto him through whom they shall come!" The public is witness of what I have borne in silence and patience, before and during the late canvass. I mean to forbear to the last extremity, to promote the harmony and to unite the whole strength of our party in Virginia, and everywhere, for the defence of the rights of the States and of the union of the States, for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government—for the protection of individual inalienable rights of the citizens of the States, and to prevent the [illegible] from being shorn of a single hair of its strength by the treason and madness which would "abolish" African Slavery or dissolve the Union, under the lead of the minions and money of a "foreign influence." Certainly the *Examiner* will unite in these ends. You are welcome to publish this.

Yours, hastily but truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

Duties of Census Marshals.

The Secretary of the Kings County Board of Census Marshals, in answer to a letter asking his views as to the action of the Board of Supervisors in relation to their pay, has received the following from Mr. LEAVENWORTH:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th ult. was duly received, just as I was leaving Albany for Syracuse. From that time to this I have not had an hour which I could properly call my own, and now I find myself without a copy of the Census Law, to which I wish to refer.

I cannot doubt from my recollection of the Law but the Board of Supervisors labor under an error. The Census Marshals had more than one duty to perform. Each one was bound in the first place to take the census in his own district, and take it accurately. This was his first and paramount duty, and one to which all others under the law must yield. That he had done this duty faithfully each one was obliged to make oath. He could not under the law make his return until he had performed this duty. Then if he could not perform the duty by the 5th of July, what was he to do? Why, the Board say he may stop in the middle of his work, in violation of the law and his duty, make a useless and false return, and then swear to it, and take his $50 for doing nothing.

I do not so understand the law or the plain common sense of the thing. The Legislature erred as to the time required, but no person ever dreamed that the Marshals were to cease from their labors because the 5th of July had arrived. Such a construction would have defeated the only object of the law—would have violated the constitutional provisions requiring the census, and would have thrown away every dollar expended under the same.

I think if you will employ some good lawyer like Mr. GILLMAN to go before the Board, he will satisfy them of their error; but if he does not he will at least put you in a proper position to go to the Legislature, who will not only pay you for all the days you spent in the business, but will also, I hope, increase your per diem allowance to a reasonable compensation.

I shall be in Albany on the 11th, where, if need be, I shall be happy to hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

E. W. LEAVENWORTH.

Matrimonial Infidelity—Spiritual Philosophy.

From the Rochester Union.

A somewhat singular case came up at the Police Office yesterday. A man about 45 years of age, named PATTEN, was brought up, charged with deserting his family, his wife appearing as the complainant. The family consisted of the wife and three children, one an infant. The wife stated that PATTEN had left her without support, and was cohabiting with another female, somewhat her junior. PATTEN did not deny that he had ceased to live with his wife, and had taken to his bosom another woman; but he attempted to show that his conduct had been proper. He then went on to state that many years since, when first married, he and his wife lived together in harmony, because their views on spiritual matters coincided. He said, when the Second Advent doctrine—which the vulgar called Millerism—was preached, he and his wife both embraced the faith of the Saviour. In later years, he became convinced that the seventh instead of the first day of the week was the Sabbath, and on this point his wife harmonized, and all went on smoothly.

About a year ago, a question came up as to the Resurrection, and on this point they could not agree. He concluded, after closely examining his Bible, that the Resurrection was only a spiritual one. His wife insisted that the body was to be raised also. Here there was an irreconcilable difference, and one that PATTEN thought was sufficient to lead to a separation. He said that he could not live with a woman who did not harmonize with him in his views on spiritual matters, and had, therefore, forsaken his wife, and found a female who thought as he did on this point. Here the wife, who had listened to his statement very patiently, interrupted him, by saying that she thought the newly found female agreed with him quite as well on carnal as on spiritual matters.

PATTEN said that could not be shown by evidence, and went on with his narrative, concluding by asserting that there must be harmony on spiritual things between man and wife, to enable them to live together. He said he would not live with a woman who did not think as he did on religious questions.

The Magistrate required him to give bail for the maintenance of his wife and children, and threatened him with another kind of punishment, if he violated the law in order to live in "spiritual harmony" with a woman not his wife.

An exchange paper says, that a lady in Nantucket was awakened the other night by a noise which resembled the sound of a person crawling stealthily in the room above; soon the noise was heard on the stairs, accompanied with a heavy thump, thump, and [illegible] all her courage, the lady, lamp in hand, opened the door, when to her astonishment, she discovered an army of crabs descending the stairs. A juvenile member of the family had carried the animals into the garret the day previous, and they, escaping from their confinement, were making their way back to salt water.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Comments of the Louisville Newspapers.

THE CASE STATED.

From the Louisville Journal, (Know-Nothing,) Aug. 9.

With shameless effrontery, and in the face of undeniable facts, the anti-American newspapers of this city are striving industriously to ward off from their party the odious responsibility of having caused the disgraceful riots and horrid butcheries of Monday. A deep, dark, and damning stain has sullied the hitherto bright escutcheon of Louisville. The heart of every good citizen sickens at the contemplation of the terrible excesses which have been committed. The blame, however, should and will attach itself to those who drew the first blood,—who committed *the first act of lawless* [illegible]—to those who gave the first mortal provocation, which brought upon the offenders a terrible, an excessive retaliation and retribution. Of these offences the American party is entirely guiltless. It can fearlessly stand up before the community, whose peace has been thus ruthlessly destroyed, and say, with conscientious truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say I did it."

We do not for one moment attempt to excuse or even to palliate the enormity of the outrages committed on the afternoon and night of Monday by those, who, incensed and infuriated beyond the exercise of reason or the control of the legal authorities, resorted to murder and arson to avenge the unprovoked, cold-blooded slaughter and maiming of their innocent and inoffensive countrymen. We have always deprecated and shall continue to oppose mob violence, but we are not willing that Americans or the American party should be blamed, and denounced as the authors of these deeds of violence, when we know and are preparing to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that in every instance foreigners were the aggressors; that in every instance the first act of lawlessness and unprovoked bloodshed was perpetrated by foreigners upon the persons of unoffending and peaceable native-born citizens.

The Anti-American party and its organs are vainly attempting by baseless and impudent assertions, violent denunciations and palpable misrepresentations and perversions of facts to shift the stigma of the authorship of these disgraceful occurrences from their own party to ours. We will not, at present, attempt to point out and refute singly the many glaring inaccuracies and misstatements contained in the notices of these riots published in the Sag-Nicht papers. We will in due time present the sworn statements of respectable men and women, who witnessed the whole affair from the commencement to the end, both in the First and Eighth Wards. We will then abundantly show, not only that no violence was perpetrated by Americans except in retaliation for an unprovoked and cold-blooded butchery of their countrymen by foreigners congregated in large numbers, armed with guns and pistols and bludgeons, and by other foreigners, shooting from out of doorways and gateways and from windows and behind walls and fences, upon unsuspecting Americans passing upon the public streets, but that no sufficient provocation or excuse had been given by Americans in any portion of the city for any of the outrages which were committed by the Irish and Germans, and which really began and produced the riotous excesses which we all [illegible] deplore. We know that the election was proceeding quietly everywhere, that, in order to avoid even the imputation of any unfairness or impropriety, which they expected would be eagerly caught at by their unscrupulous opponents to account for the glorious victory which our friends were confident of winning, the Americans, in their respective Councils, had determined to keep order and peace and quiet at the polls. This they did. It is true that, believing there would not be time to poll a full vote in some of the wards, they made use of every fair means to get in American votes with all possible dispatch, but we deny that any unusual obstruction was offered or attempted to be offered to any legal and orderly-behaved voter. At the time that the fact was proclaimed at the polls that their countrymen had, without provocation, been shot down, murdered in cold blood, by ferocious foreigners, in distant and quiet streets of the city, the Americans in the neighborhood of the several voting places at first refused to believe that such outrages had been committed, and considered it a ruse to draw them away from the polls and to give an opportunity to the Sag Nicht forces to take possession of the polls and prevent Americans from voting. It was only when the wounded and the dead of their fellow-countrymen were brought before them and they were convinced that cowardly and bloody murders had been perpetrated, that, with cries of vengeance upon the murderers, they sought them out and hunted them into the houses that were despoiled or destroyed. Until this shooting was begun by the foreigners, the Americans were generally unarmed, while, in both the First and Eighth Wards, the foreigners, both the Germans and the Irish, acted in concert and were armed to the teeth with firearms prepared several days before. When the fracas commenced, the Americans were obliged to go to their homes or to the Court-House to procure arms, and to the shops to buy arms and ammunition to repel the attacks made upon them and to avenge the innocent American blood that had been shed. Up to this time they had been victorious in the election, they were in a good humor with every one, and were rejoicing at having realized their fondest hopes in gaining a victory without any disorder or breaches of the peace.

That grave outrages and heinous wrongs were perpetrated by Americans, when they took the law in their own hands and sought to punish the murderers of their countrymen and avenge those who had been killed and wounded without provocation, no one will deny; but it is useless for organs of the Anti-American party to seek any longer to conceal the fact that those outrages were commenced by the foreign population, that the first wrongs committed were committed by foreigners, that the first bloodshed was the work of foreigners, that the first murders perpetrated were perpetrated by foreigners. That these foreigners were maddened and excited and instigated to these deeds of violence by the insidious, incendiary appeals of the organs of the foreign party and the demagogues and leaders, who have for weeks past been seeking to arouse the passions and prejudices of this class of citizens against Americans, can scarcely for a moment be doubted. That these attacks upon Americans were premeditated and done by concert and agreement among the perpetrators can be and will be established. An intelligent public will not, when these facts are known, attribute these riots to the American party, but, in spite of all protestations of lamb-like innocence and all attempts to misrepresent facts, the responsibility and the blame will be surely and justly brought home to its real authors, the incendiary demagogues of the foreign, Anti-American party.

Who Caused the Riot?

From the Journal (Know-Nothing,) Aug. 9.

We leave it to the public to judge whether a victorious party, the party that had the numerical strength, a party that at noon was over 1,300 votes ahead, was likely to get up a riot. There was no inducement for any such insane procedure. The fact that the assaults upon Americans did not begin until after the Sag-Nichts found that they were beaten at the polls, is almost conclusive evidence that it was the chagrin of the latter at such a result that impelled them to deeds of violence. It would have been folly and madness on the part of the Americans to commence rioting. We know that it was the determined purpose of the Americans to keep peace and preserve order throughout the day at the polls; and they did so. Whenever a fight or a disturbance at the polls was begun, it was promptly stopped. And but for the shooting of Americans passing in the streets, the day would have passed off with more quiet than is usual on an election-day.

What the Stone Masons Did?

From the Journal (Know-Nothing.)

It has been reported that fifty German laborers, including all the stone-masons, have left the Custom-House, not to return again, &c. This is not so, as will be seen by the following card of Messrs. Fillion:

Messrs. M. & F. Fillion, Contractors for the cut stone work of the Custom-House, certify that on Monday no one interfered with their hands, and that they are now peaceably at work on the building.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8, 1855. M. & F. FILLION.

Mr. Hughes Contradicts the Sag-Nichts.

From the Journal, (Know-Nothing.)

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.

GENTLEMEN: I wish you to publish this, as the Sag-Nicht party says that the assault of Monday was made by the American party. The assertion is false. I got into a hack to take care of a wounded man, and, after leaving the place of riot, the hack was assaulted and fired into, and the wounded man, in the act of rejoicing, was shot while in my arms. He was shot in the head, and I was shot in the back. There are nineteen shots in my back now, that were fired into the hack in a peaceable part of the town. There was no rioter near that place.

G. W. HUGHES.

Who is Responsible?

From the Louisville (Anti-Know-Nothing) Courier, Aug. 9.

We fully agree with the *Journal* that there is a terrible responsibility somewhere, and that no language is too strong for its condemnation. And the *Journal* knows full well where this responsibility belongs. *To its incendiary articles continued day after day before the election, and its violent appeals on the morning of the election,* articles and appeals calculated to bring into active exercise all the bad passions of the human heart—more than to any other cause, is the deplorable outbreak of Monday attributed.

But this was only one of the many causes at work. Every action of the Know-Nothing Councils tended to produce the damnable outrage. They prevented the Common Council from appointing additional voting places or giving additional poll books. They determined that the full vote should not be polled. They compelled their Judge to appoint as officers of election Know-Nothings almost exclusively, in order that they might more successively carry out their nefarious designs. They then took possession of the polls, and while keeping those opposed to them waiting in the streets for hours for an opportunity to vote, while their own members were being passed in through back and side doors. Not satisfied with this, foreigners were beaten and driven from the polls and intimidated, and the fact that in the First Ward, only 111 votes were given out of 1,000; in the Second Ward, only 82 out of 600, demonstrates conclusively that not only foreigners but native born citizens opposed to Know-Nothingism were prevented from exercising the right of suffrage. At an early hour in the morning, Col. Preston saw how things were going, and not wishing his friends to be sacrificed left the polls and advised them to do the same. No effort whatever was made to get up the Anti-Know-Nothing vote, and it was agreed to let the election go by default rather than provoke a difficulty, which the actions of the K. N.'s showed was inevitable if any attempt was made to permit citizens to exercise their sacred rights of suffrage.

But the fiendish mobocrats were determined not to be disappointed. They panted for blood and were determined to have it. As the foreigners did not come to the polls to be whipped and abused, they in gangs of tens and twenties, soon after dinner, sought them at their homes, and on their own hearths, and in the midst of their terrified wives and children, brutally outraged them. Flying rumors were circulated through the city that the Germans had, with guns and muskets, taken possession of the First Ward polls, and soon thousands of men and boys were running to that portion of the city. Long previously, the Germans had in their fright, closed all their doors and shops, and when they saw infuriated crowds rushing on them, they made a feeble effort to defend themselves. The result is well known. Thus much for the upper end of the city.

In the presence of heaven, before this community, *we deny, utterly deny, that the aggressions in the lower part of the city, on Monday afternoon, came from the foreigners.* Reason revolts at the very idea of such a senseless charge. The foreigners knew well that they were a small body in the midst of a multitude of persons ready at a moment's warning to commit any deed of violence. They had long been threatened; throughout the day, in every effort to enjoy the right of suffrage guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, they had been pursued by mobs of half-grown boys. Their houses were threatened, and warned by the experience of the day, they prepared to defend their lives and property.

As we have already shown by the testimony of respectable gentlemen, the difficulties in the Eighth Ward late Monday evening were commenced by an attack on three peaceable Irishmen, while they were quietly walking through the streets. They were knocked down and brutally beaten, and after succeeding in getting into their houses or houses of their friends, they were still pursued and fired at. Every man's house is his castle, and forced as they were to the wall, they defended themselves as they best could. Mr. Rhodes was then killed, probably by a random shot.

This was the offence committed by the Irish, and for which numbers of innocent men and children were murdered, and helpless women turned out of their homes. For defending their property against malicious and unprovoked violence, the Irish were hunted like beasts of prey and were shot down as remorselessly as though they had been vermin. Hours after the flesh had been burned from their bones amid the smouldering ruins of their homes, the reckless youths who had been the actors in these things, spoke of their deeds in tones of levity that were shocking. They said they did not know how many they killed, but they had popped down every Irishman they saw.

One of the worst features of the riots of Monday was in the youthfulness of the generality of the persons engaged in them. *Multitudes of half-grown boys, rendered perfectly devilish with ungoverned passions and whisky, filled the streets with yells and violence.* They were armed with clubs, pistols or shot guns, and in almost every instance these precocious sprigs of wickedness commenced the work that brought on violence. And men calling themselves Christians, professing to belong to a system of morals which ordains that its members shall avoid even the appearance of evil, yea, at least one who says he has been called to preach the Gospel, were seen busily engaged in urging on the young and thoughtless to deeds of violence and murder. We forbear to give the names now, but we shall do so hereafter. They have courted notoriety, and they shall have enough and to spare. One [e]lder of a church addressed a mob that was threatening violence, and what does the reader suppose this officer of a church used in the way of argument? The only reason he urged was that "the office of ONE OF US" is next door to the house you are going to attack, and you might injure a brother Know-Nothing." Even women, members of churches, under the fell influence of Know-Nothingism, shrieked out during Monday's riots, the very sentiments of demons. They said they wished every German, every Irishman, and all their descendants were killed, and every Catholic were cut up into mincemeat.

What Mayor Barbee Did?

From the Courier, (Anti-Know-Nothing.)

Mayor Barbee, to his credit be it said, did all in his power to suppress the disturbances Monday, but was left almost powerless. He made repeated speeches to the mob, and was doubtless the means of saving the Catholic Church, on Shelby-street. But he was wholly unsupported by the Marshal and police, at whose inefficiency the entire community is justly indignant. Had they acted with resolution the mob could easily and speedily have been suppressed. Indeed, instead of arresting the ringleaders, they deliberately made a bargain with them at the *Times* office, agreeing to let them burn the signs and go away undisturbed. In all cases, we believe, the parties arrested were the assailed instead of the assailants.

They must be Punished.

From the Courier.

Is it possible that our Courts and police intend to make no efforts to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the murders and arson of Monday? Do they intend to show by their conduct that there is to be no protection to person or property in Louisville any longer?

The Cannon.

From the Courier.

The proper officers should lose no time in holding to a rigid accountability those parties who were parading the streets on Monday with the cannon and muskets, inciting the mob to riot and arson. The police know them, and if they are not properly punished, a terrible responsibility will rest on our public officers.

Outside Interference.

From the Courier.

We are informed that many of the devilish fiends who composed the mob Monday were from New-Albany and Jeffersonville. Why they were not arrested and imprisoned, instead of being permitted to run riot and then go home at their pleasure, it is for the police to say.

New-Albany Claims the Glory.

From the Courier.

The New-Albany bullies who visited our city on Monday were claiming all the glory of the outrages and excesses committed on the night of the election. We wish we could ascribe the burning of houses, the murder of men, women and children, and all the enormities that marked that dreadful night to those imported and hired bullies. But we fear that there would be strong competition for the horrible honor. We know of many citizens of Louisville who glory in the bloody deed.

Mr. Genet Denies Killing Murphy.

From the Courier.

Chas. Genet desires us to say that he was not the person who shot and killed Murphy, near the O. K. Fish-house on the day of the election, as stated by Murphy on his death-bed. Mr. Genet says that at the time he was near by rendering assistance to an Irish woman, whose husband had left her through fear of the mob. He had frequently employed the deceased and knew him to be a peaceable citizen and good workman. This victim of the mob voted the American ticket, although an Irishman by birth.

Spiritual and Medical Aid Refused Admission to the Jail.

From the Courier.

We are credibly informed that Father Abell, a respectable and amiable Catholic clergyman, visited the jail for the purpose of administering spiritual consolation to a number of his Irish parishioners who were badly wounded in the election riots, and was positively refused admission. We hope for the sake of our friend Thomas, who is a gentleman, that there is some mistake in this matter, or else that some one acted without his authority.

We understand that Dr. D. Riley, a well-known physician, went to the jail in order to render medical aid to several of the badly wounded persons who were arrested Monday, but was denied any access to the prisoners. How about the truth of this?

Another Opinion.

From the Louisville Democrat, (Anti-Know-Nothing,) Aug. 9.

All the stories about large quantities of powder and arms being discovered in the possession of the foreigners are *unmitigated falsehoods*, circulated for a purpose. We have made diligent inquiries, and are satisfied that so far from making preparations to attack the Americans, the foreigners had not even made preparations to properly defend themselves in case of attack. If they had determined on the course imputed to them, is it at all likely that, with the advantages of being entrenched in their own houses, they would not have killed more than four or five of their assailants. Had the Irish on Main-street, below Tenth, organized and made preparations as charged, would not they have killed their assailants by scores before permitting themselves to be slaughtered?

The poor creatures, when, as they thought, driven to the last extremity, did make some effort to defend themselves; but the small mortality their balls occasioned showed their weapons were not used as they would have been by an attacking party. In the upper part of the city the Germans who fired guns used only shot. If they had been determined to murder Americans, would not their guns have been loaded with balls, and would they not have acted at least with some degree of concert? Heaven knows that we would be the last forever to defend foreigners guilty of attacking Americans, but when we know that the victims of the mob are guiltless of the crime imputed them, it is but an act of justice that the memories of the unfortunate, humbled though they were, should be vindicated.

We repeat that the foreigners were so frightened at the demonstrations made against them so early in the morning that they did not even attempt to go the polls. This is conclusively demonstrated in the fact that in the First, Second and Eighth Wards, out of more than 2,228 votes the Anti-Know-Nothings had, they only polled 391. The ruffians, who were bent on having a few knock-downs, finding the Germans did not come to the polls, went to their houses and brutally beat them; and for this statement we have the authority of respectable Americans who were eye-witnesses of the occurrences.

Certificates Concerning the Riot.

From the Democrat.

The following certificates have been handed us for publication:

I, Susan E. Payne, having been called upon to state what I know of a difficulty that occurred between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm. Hardin, on the morning of the 7th inst.—I was sitting at our front window, some twenty steps from the corner of Jackson and Madison streets; I saw Mr. Hughes strike Mr. Hardin; they then scuffled about until they got out on the street, where they fell; Mr. Hughes fell on his left side; when he struck the pavement his pistol went off, as he had it in his left side coat pocket when he struck the pavement.

The above statement I know to be true, as I was, from my window, in full and plain view of them through their whole fight. Mr. Kendall was not off the pavement until Mr. Hatzel and young Mr. Payne and Mr. Kendall went to them and parted them.

SUSAN E. PAYNE.

I attest the above statement.

JOHN R. PAYNE.

I, Albert Richardson, having been present, saw the same that Miss Susan E. Payne has stated above; and I farther know that Mr. Kendall was sitting in his front door, reading a newspaper, when the pistol went off; he then jumped up and went and laid his paper on the counter, and then returned back to the door and stood in the door a moment; when Mr. Hatzel came out of Mr. Atkins', on the opposite side of the street, he (Hatzel) and young Payne went to them out on the street, and Mr. Kendall went out where they were and assisted in parting them.

ALBERT RICHARDSON.

I, Susan Denson, having been called upon by Mr. Allen Kendall to state what I saw of a difficulty that occurred between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm. Hardin, that occurred on the corner of Jackson and Madison streets on the morning of the 7th inst.—I heard the report of a pistol; I ran out to the yard gate; as I looked to where I thought the pistol was fired I saw Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hardin fighting; they were in the act of rising; I saw Mr. Hughes catch Hardin by the hair of his head; Mr. Kendall, Mr. Hatzel and Payne ran to them and separated them; there was no person near them when I first saw them that I saw; I have known Mr. Kendall for some three years, and think he is a very peaceable and inoffensive man, and of very reputable standing.

SUSAN DENSON.

I, Agnes McCoy, having been called upon to state what I saw of a difficulty that occurred on the 7th inst., on the morning of said day, on the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, between Jesse Hughes and Wm. Hardin—I was sitting in my front door, some thirty steps from the corner of Jackson and Madison streets; I heard a pistol fired; I ran to my front gate; I saw Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hardin; I suppose they had been down on the street, when I first saw them they were in the act of rising; I saw Mr. Hughes catch Mr. Hardin by the hair of his head; I saw Mr. Kendall go from his door to where they were out on the street, and Mr. Hatzel and Mr. Payne assisted him in parting them; I saw nothing in Mr. Kendall's hands or either of them when they went to separate them; I have lived a neighbor to Mr. Kendall for some seven years; I have always and do yet think him a peaceable man; I never have known or heard of his having difficulty with any person since I have known him; he is highly esteemed among his neighbors.

AGNES McCOY.

I, Eliza Glenn, having been called upon to state what I saw and know of a difficulty that occurred on Tuesday morning, at or near the corner of Jackson and Madison streets, in the city of Louisville, between Jesse Hughes, deceased, and Wm. Hardin—I heard the report of a pistol; I ran to the door; I went up to the corner, near to where Hardin and said Hughes were clinched; out on the street near the corner of Jackson and Madison streets; they were both clinched and on their feet, but fell before I got near to where they were; Mr. Kendall came out of his store and went and assisted in parting them; Mr. Kendall was in his store and there was no person near to where they were fighting, until Mr. Kendall and Mr. Augustus Hatzel went to them and separated them; and further I know nothing.

Her
ELIZA ✕ GLENN.
Mark.

I, Augustus Hatzel, do hereby state that, on the morning of the 7th August, I was in the house of William Atkins, on the northwest corner of Madison and Jackson-streets. I heard the report of a pistol, I immediately stepped to the door, I saw Mr. Jesse Hughes and Mr. Hardin clinched, standing on their feet, out in the cross street of Jackson and Madison-streets, I saw no person near them, nor neither did I see any person have anything in their hands. I went to them, and I think Mr. Kendall came out of his door; he and myself and some other gentlemen separated them. I have known Mr. Kendall for a number of years, I have lived near to him for several years and I have looked upon him as a very peaceable and inoffensive man and a peaceable man in his neighborhood and highly respectable, &c.

A. HATZEL.
JOHN B. ZARING.

I, John M. Forbis, having read a piece in the *Democrat* or *Times* of the death or murdering of an old Democrat citizen, by the name of Jesse Hughes. I saw no weapons in the hand or hands of any person, or any disposition manifested to interfere in any way by any that was present, but to separate them, and have no hesitancy in saying that the publication I saw in one of the above-named papers, stating that an old and respectable Democrat citizen was mobbed, stabbed, beaten and shot on the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, on the morning of the 7th instant, and have no hesitancy in stating that I know the said publication is groundless and false.

JOHN M. FORBIS.
AUG. 9, 1855. ROBERT L. MARTIN.

Investigation Before the Court.

From the Democrat.

Peter Flannery was up before the Court, charged with being engaged on Monday in rioting. The only evidence was by a youth of 12 or 15 years old, named Slasher. He told a straight and well-connected tale. He was standing on the southeast corner of Main and Tenth, opposite *Graf & Weyd's*. On the opposite corner, before Graf & Weyd's, was a crowd of some eight, ten or more. When the firing began, crossed to north side of Main; then crossed Tenth on his way to the paper mill; looked back and saw *Flannery* throwing one or more stones at the crowd which was running down to the corner of Main and Chapel; didn't know how the riot began; did not see who fired; did not see any one fall; did not see any one throw at Flannery.

Mr. Kellogg called—Knew nothing of the affray except what had been told him by accused; accused acknowledged to him, as well as to the Court, that he had thrown stones, but stated that he had been thrown at first. From this evidence the Court held him to bail in $200 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for six months. Gave bail.

Michael Hoffman and George Conroy had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a riot. They were arrested with Pat Tansey at Mr. Morrissey's on Main, between Preston and Jackson.

First witness, Mr. Morrissey—We were after dinner sitting in the hall of my house; I had early in the morning shut up the store, and only the hall door was open. While there I heard a fuss up Jackson-street; shut the hall door, and told the boys to go up stairs; we all went up; was afraid of an attack if the house was left open; went into the third story with my old mother and sisters, to get them out of harm's way; locked the door of the room; there were in the room my mother and sisters, Mr. O'Herron and the two boys; Mr. O'Herron lives in the house; some one came and tapped at the door; told him to go away, we didn't want any disturbance there; he went down stairs, but in a few minutes came back again and burst in the door; Mr. Tansey ran in and secreted himself; heard a crowd coming up stairs; saw officers enter, and I jumped out of back window on roof of kitchen, to go to Capt. Hamilton's to ask him to help me take care of my mother and sisters; we had not been upon the street at all, but shut the front door down stairs, and ran up when we heard the noise near Jackson-street; these lads had been with me at least half an hour before we heard any disturbance.

Mr. O'Herron called—Was with the lads about two hours—one at least—before the disturbance; were in the back-yard and in the hall of the house till fifteen or twenty minutes before the rioting; went up stairs; was coming down again; one of the lads ran up and said a row was going on in the street; we had better go up stairs; went up; I crept under one bed; three in the room; one of these boys under another; on the bed was an old gun; have never used it in my life; then came a knock at the door; Mr. Morrissey asked who was there, and said go away; then they came back again and burst open the door, and came in; I crept from under the bed and locked the door again, or fastened it; then the officers and crowd came; I refused to open; didn't know who was there; they burst open the door and seized the mattress or bed on which one of the lads was lying, and some of the women—the same had the gun was lying on—and tucked it into the doorway; Mr. Morrissey jumped out the window; we had been together since dinner; were not out of the house at all; made no opposition.

Officer Weatherford called: Arrested one of these lads; do not recollect seeing the other at all; Mr. Arthur and myself were coming down from Fifth Ward, between Jackson and Hancock; were met by some young men, who stated that they had been shot at from a house in the square below; they came down with us, pointed out the house; we went all through it, but found no one; then entered the house above; found no one till we reached the third story; as Mr. Arthur was taking Tansey out, and Morrissey jumped out of the back window, I pulled one of these lads from under a bed; he had a gun in his hands; had not used it that I know of; went there to hunt Tansey; Morrissey had something in his hand when he jumped out of the window; jumped upon the roof of the kitchen; I arrested one with a gun in his hands.

Officer Arthur—Weatherford and myself were coming down Main-street; young Joyes and one or two others met us, saying they had been shot at from a house on the square below; searched all through that house; found no one; went to next one east—Mr. Morrissey's; met no one till we reached the third story; knocked at the door, but could not get in; asked through the key-hole, "Is Tansey in there?" and was told there was no one there but women; put my shoulder against the door and burst it open; Tansey came at me with a loaded cane in both hands; warded it off with a stick—had some passes; finally, with help, arrested him and took away the stick; found no arms nor weapons upon him (Tansey); was going out of the door-way with him, saw Morrissey, with sabre in hand, jump out of the back window; sabre or sword, long as my arm; saw Weatherford pull one of these boys from under a bed; do not recollect seeing the other at all; did not see any one make any attack except Tansey.

Joyes and others called, but not present. Subpœnaed for the 10th, and Haffman and Conroy remanded to jail till all the testimony was in, to see if they could be recognized by any as all concerned.

An effort was made to detain Mr. Morrissey, for having been found with a sword in his hand. The Court wisely stated that, as he was in his own house, which he had a right to defend against forcible invasion by a mob, and the day being one of excitement, he should not detain Mr. Morrissey. Mr. M. was a citizen, and if there could be produced any evidence that he was at all engaged, he should be arrested. Dismissed Mr. Morrissey.

The Judge stated that he had discharged about half of all who had been arrested, not having found any evidence against them.

The Court adjourned.

Full Particulars of the De Bar Tragedy.

THE TRIAL.

Murder of the Murderer by the Mob.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, August 8.

As the public have become somewhat anxious for all particulars relating to this tragedy, we append a few additional particulars. Some time on Saturday afternoon, the District Attorney of Washington County, fearing that De Bar would be *lynched*, started for the residence of Judge Larrabee. The latter, we understand, went to West Bend immediately, and at once ordered a special term of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of affording De Bar a speedy trial, and that it was only by these means that the excited inhabitants could be induced to keep quiet. They at last agreed that the murderer, who, upon examination plead guilty, should be tried without molestation, but plainly stating that they would then *lynch* him.

On Sunday night, we understand from our informant, Judge Larrabee was around among the people trying to pacify them—that in one place several expressed their determination to kill the murderer, after he had been tried, and that to this remark, the Judge replied that "they should hang him (the Judge) first." The plan on the part of the friends of law and order, was to have De Bar tried yesterday speedily, sentence him instantly after the conviction, and then rush him through to Waupun, numerously guarded with military and special peace officers. Whether this plan would succeed remains to be told.

A gentleman, who claims an acquaintance with Debar and his family, states that he has, as before, a father and mother both living at Mayville, and that he is one of a family of seven children—six boys and one girl—he is the youngest but one. He seems to be certain that he will be hung by the crowd—states that he only is to blame for it, and that he deserves it. He has materially changed, so we understand, his confession; but we cannot, from the many rumors, get at the exact nature of his admissions.

One gentleman informs us that he inquired of Debar while in jail, if he understood German; to which he replied that "he did not"—and after conversing a few minutes he asked Debar if while he was working for Muehr, the latter didn't all the while talk in German to Mrs. Muehr?—to which Debar replied "that he did." If this be the case, and we see no reason to doubt it, the story as first told by Debar was a false one. We were of the impression from the first that when Debar entered that German's domicil, and surveyed its inmates, he had already *appraised their lives at twenty dollars each!* that his object was robbery, and that to accomplish that purpose, he intended to kill the inmates of the dwelling, and then burn it up. Had he succeeded in this, then we have not the slightest doubt that the matter would have been charged to a number of Indians encamped near by Muehr's house, and vengeance would have been wreaked upon them—but that "murder will out," is as true to-day as when first uttered near three centuries since.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in answer to the call of the Sheriff and Judge Larrabee, the Union Guards of Port Washington, numbering forty-two men and one piece of ordnance, under the command of Capt. Silverman, started from Port Washington in seven wagons for West Bend; and early yesterday morning the Washington Artillery Company of this city, numbering twenty men, under the command of Capt. Liebhaber, with their rifles, but no ordnance, deeming it useless to take any, as it would only impede their progress, left on a train on the La Crosse Railroad to proceed by railroad as far as Schlesengerville, thence to be conveyed by teams across to West Bend. We understand that during Monday, at least one hundred men from Newburg arrived in West Bend with anything but pacific intentions. On the whole, from all that we can learn, the chances are against the man ever reaching Waupun, should he be tried and convicted, and his removal undertaken.

From the Sentinel, Aug. 9

On Sunday noon a messenger reached Judge Larrabee at Horicon, who brought word that the people, who were greatly excited, had agreed to await a trial of the murderer Debar, if it might be had speedily. The Judge, after deliberation, concluded that as it seemed certain that Debar would be killed without trial if none was had speedily, it was his duty to go to West Bend, and provide for a trial, and to take such measures as circumstances should afford to preserve the life of the prisoner. He found the people quiet, but that there was an evident determination that the murderer should not live. He arrived at West Bend on *Monday at 10 A. M.*, and mingling among the people, urged them to preserve order and let the law take its course, but found no feeling answering to his appeals.

After consultation with the officers, he ordered an *extra jury term, for the next morning.* The only other alternative was to call a special term on ten days' notice, and it was evident that the people would not wait. It was hoped that, by fixing the time for the next morning, means might be found to get the *prisoner safely away by night,* but it was soon learned that every movement of the authorities was vigilantly watched by spies. Messengers were then sent to Milwaukee and Ozaukee for a military force, and dragoons were asked for from here, with the intention of having Debar plead guilty, be sentenced, guarded to the door, put upon a horse, and taken rapidly to the prison at Waupun. But the dragoons did not go, and that plan failed.

The Ozaukee Company had such orders given it, that, by traveling in citizen's dress, with arms concealed, they went forward in wagons and arrived near South Bend, having an opportunity to stop near that place and put on their uniform, and dash to the jail before any alarm could be given. The crowd kept quiet during the night, and up to 11½ A. M., of Tuesday, when the Ozaukee Company had surrounded the jail. In a short time some 300 people had gathered, and were moving towards the jail, when Judge Larrabee directed the prisoner to be conveyed to the Court-house, which was done, he being accompanied by the officers and enclosed in a square formed by the troops.

A part of the troops guarded the outside doors and only by presenting bayonets kept back the crowd. As the excitement increased, the Judge went out and appealed to the people, and aided by Mr. Weil and other Germans succeeded in quieting them for the moment. While so engaged, Sheriff Conover, of this county, arrived and brought word that part of the Artillery Company of this city, was close at hand. Feeling them more secure, (although, as is now known, two Germans, who are known, had arrived half an hour before and told the crowd of the coming of this Company,) Judge Larrabee left this Company and part of the other to guard the outer door, directing Capt. Silverman, of the Ozaukee Company, to admit only sufficient to fill the seats; and went in and opened Court, the prisoner being guarded by a line of soldiers around the bar. Immediately, Capt. Silverman allowed the whole crowd to rush in, and fill the room almost to suffocation. Order was restored after a time.

F. O. Thorp, District Attorney, appeared for the State, and Frisbie & Mann as counsel for the prisoner.

Judge Larrabee charged the Grand Jury in substance as follows. Doubtless the charge varies from ordinary charges, but so did the circumstances vary, and it was remarked that if a tenth part of the people present, who heard the charge, and other remarks of the Judge, understood the English language, the effect might have been to save the life of the prisoner.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have been summoned to attend this term of Court upon an extraordinary occasion. It needs but to cast your eye upon this excited crowd, to convince you that something out of the ordinary course of events in this hitherto quiet place, has happened. Within a few days past a murder has been committed, accompanied with more than usual circumstances of atrocity. You see before you a man who has been arrested and is charged with the murder. You are probably all of you familiar with most of the facts in the case. While you cannot prevent a just feeling of indignation that a deed should have been committed, I trust you will each of you keep in mind the oath that you have taken—recollect that you have sworn to present no man for envy, hatred or malice, but you will present things truly as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding.

We, who live in this proud State of ours—in this County which has hitherto been known as a law-abiding community, certainly cannot be forgetful of the shield which is thrown around every citizen of our State, be he high or low—be the circumstances of guilt ever so plain.

This man has the right to a fair and unprejudiced examination at your hands. The clouds of prejudice are setting in thick around him. He has not a friend in all this concourse of men—but he has a right to demand that protection which the law affords him and every other man. Surely there is no one here who desires to deprive him of this right? Surely there are none so unwise as to take vengeance in their hands? The evil following from such an act is tenfold greater than if even he is guilty and should utterly go unpunished. It is an old and wise maxim of the law that it is better that 90 and 9 guilty men escape justice, than that one innocent man should suffer. So it is better that 90 and 9 should escape than that one man, even though guilty, should suffer at the hands of an excited mob. The force of example is very great. Let but this man, though guilty, lose his life at the hands of his fellows who now menace him, and the next one who suffers may be innocent. Why, I know a case that happened in my own Circuit. A man charged with murder was hung before trial by a mob of men, and it turned out afterwards, in a trial where the same facts came in issue, that he took life in self-defence. How much would those misguided men give to bring that innocent man back to life. But, gentlemen, you are not to try this man. Your examination is merely a preliminary one. You will hear the testimony of witnesses, and if you are satisfied there is probable ground for believing him guilty, you will present a bill of indictment. It requires 12 of your number to agree in order to find this. The District Attorney will draw up a bill of indictment for you, which your foreman will endorse a true bill and sign. You will then present it in Court. The defendant then has the right to be heard by himself and counsel. He has a right to a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers. This I intend he shall have. You, gentlemen, by your fair and candid examination—by your deportment and your counsel, can do much to insure the fair and certain administration of the laws.

The Grand Jury went to their room at about 2 o'clock P. M. At about 3½ o'clock the crowd became excited at the delay—became disorderly and rushed towards the prisoner, but were kept back, more by the officers than by the military guard. A couple of Americans, believing that the military were disposed to give in, if not fraternize with the mob, seized two of the muskets, and planted themselves before the prisoner. This made further excitement, and by direction of the Judge the arms were returned. It was now agreed among the officers and counsel that the prisoner should plead *not guilty*, and be remanded for trial next day—the military pledging themselves to protect him till then. The plan was to have the soldiers and officers inside take DeBar promptly to the door, where the rest of the troops were to form around him, and so escort him to the jail.

The Grand Jury came into Court with their indictment; but meantime, a large number of people had crowded around to the side of the Bar and behind the prisoner. The indictment was read by Judge Larrabee to DeBar, standing up before him. He plead "Not Guilty," and the Judge directed a special venire to be issued for a Jury, returnable at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the jail. The officers at once took him by the shoulder, the detachment from Ozaukee closing around them, and thus, pushing through the crowd, they reached the door, where the rest of the Ozaukee Company and the Milwaukee Company, were stationed. So they advanced, the crowd coming after, when, suddenly, a rush was made by *not more than twenty or twenty-five men*, upon the centre of the line, and the troops, *without a blow struck or a gun fired*, or any resistance whatever, (save by Lieut. Becker, of the Ozaukee Company, who behaved well,) fell back, and abandoned the prisoner to the fury of the mob! DeBar was instantly felled to the ground; while lying, with his face downward, he was struck by a large stone upon his head, crushing in the skull, while one fiend, more brutal than the rest, jumped with his full force upon the mangled head! The poor wretch was, doubtless, dead from the blow of the stone. A rope was attached to his legs, and the body dragged by the yelling demons some half a mile, the garments being stripped from the body as it went, and then, mangled and bleeding, it was hung to a tree, head downwards.

There seems little room to doubt that if the troops had acted like men, the result would have been different; but there is less room to doubt that nearly all the military sympathized with, or fraternized with the mob. Orders were given to the troops to have no intercourse with the excited people, but to attend to their duty. This, they disobeyed, and most of the troops as they were alternately relieved, left the Court House and went away to drink beer with the rioters again and again. If this is the sort of men to whom the military equipments of the State are entrusted, to be used *for* the peace of the State in just such emergencies as this, the sooner it is understood the better, and the sooner the corrective is applied, the better.

When we add that the troops formed again after allowing the prisoner to be taken from them, and then marched along to the tune of "Hail Columbia," we have told the story.

Such seem to be the facts in this shocking case. Long ago, when crime stalked abroad in California, and no man's life or property was safe, the people used to gather together deliberately, the criminal was tried, and if convicted, hung to a scaffold or the nearest tree, the deed being in most cases done with the forms and solemnities of justice, and we said it was right. But in the case of Maybeery at Janesville, and in *far greater* enormity in this case of DeBar, the killing of the murderers was not the deliberate sense of justice of the people showing itself, but the mad, brutal, fiendish act of a mob, taking vengeance on its victim. As such it is to be reprobated by every good citizen, and to be frowned upon by every friend of order. The excuse of a want of laws to punish such crimes as that of DeBar, weighs but little against the disgrace thrown upon the people of Washington County, and upon our whole State by such a deed. Heaven grant that this may be the last tragedy of the kind!

George DeBar was aged 20 years, born in Niles, Cayuga County, N. Y., and has lived five years in this State, principally in what is now the town of Barton, Washington County.

From the West Bend Organ we gather the particulars as to the murder. Briefly, they are as follows:

On the 21st Muehr, who owed DeBar $1 50, for which he was directed to call on the next Sunday, informed DeBar in presence of DeBar, that he had just sold a yoke of oxen for that. On the next Sunday, at 11 o'clock, DeBar came to Muehr's house and demanded his pay. In the conversation, Muehr proposed to give DeBar a drink of beer, and went down cellar to get it.

On returning from the cellar, and when about half his body was above the floor, he handed the beer to DeBar, who took it in his left hand, at the same time striking Muehr on his head with some weapon he had in his right. Muehr fell down the cellar, but soon arose and had another scuffle with DeBar, who struck him several more blows. Muehr caught him by the hair, but was soon obliged to let go his hold.

In the meantime, Muehr's wife had run up from bed and started for help. DeBar gave chase and caught her a short distance from the house, where he inflicted several dangerous wounds in her throat and neck with a knife, and, as he supposed, left her for dead. He then went again to the house, saw Muehr and gave him chase. Muehr secreted himself in a cornfield, and thus by evaded another assault. DeBar's attention was next directed to Paul Wimmerling, who was also in the field, shrieking for assistance. DeBar caught him but a short distance from the place where was secreted Mr. Muehr. The lad called on Muehr for help, exclaiming: "John! John, help me, or I shall be murdered!"

But Muehr was stunned, and too weak or frightened to help. He then entreated his murderer to spare him, saying: "Oh, George! don't kill me—let me live! don't kill me!"

But his entreaties were unheeded—with a pocket-knife the brute, demon-like, cut his throat, inflicting a deadly wound!

Muehr then started across the fields for the house of a neighbor, where he arrived without being further molested. Here he found his wife, who had just arrived, having sufficiently regained her strength to walk the distance.

The alarm was then given, and the house was found in flames, and the murderer gone.

MINNESOTA.

Political Movements—Census of St. Paul's—Sale of Lands—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAINT PAUL'S, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

The political campaign in this Territory has now fairly begun. Two conventions met at St. Paul's on the 25th inst. and nominated their candidates for Delegate to Congress. The nominee of the Republicans is Wm. R. Marshall, an old resident of Minnesota—a man of spotless private character, medium talents, and limited legislative experience. Ex-Governor Ramsey was expected to be the Republican candidate, but either his friends were not strong enough in the Convention, or the Platform did not suit him; or for some other reason he sent in, just as the vote was about to be taken, to send in a letter declining to be considered a candidate. The Platform of resolutions denounces the Administration, the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Fugitive Slave Law, demanding its unconditional repeal. It has also a plank in favor of the Maine Law.

The Democratic Convention had a regular "flare up." There is, as you may know, the most bitter enmity existing between Gov. Gorman and H. M. Rice, present delegate, and in consequence a division of the Administration party throughout the Territory. Since the quarrel began neither faction so far as I know has supported the candidates of the other. In the election for representatives and councilmen last Fall, and for Mayor of St. Paul's this Spring, the "Rice men" went against the regularly nominated Democratic candidates; hence Gov. Gorman and his wing of the party consider themselves under no obligation to support Mr. Rice or any of his friends. Thus, when the Convention met on the 25th and the opponents of Rice found that they were in a minority, they determined to secede and nominate an independent candidate. Accordingly, after the "Rice men" had admitted a spurious delegation from Dacota County to seats in the Convention, and rejected a set of resolutions (offered by Gen. Van Etten, an anti-Rice man, commendatory of Gov. Gorman, the Administration, Nebraska bill, &c., about fifty delegates withdrew, formed a separate Convention and nominated Daniel Olmstead.

After the secession, Hon. H. M. Rice was put in nomination, and the Convention adjourned without adopting any platform whatever. Thus there are three candidates in the field, and it is not altogether clear at this time which will prove successful. It seems to be almost as much a contest for men as anything, and principles seemingly have little influence in the canvass. Hon. David Olmstead, the candidate of the seceding Democrats, is a man of sterling worth and integrity, one of the oldest residents in the territory, has had considerable experience as a legislator, and been wonderfully fortunate in maintaining an unsullied reputation for political honesty and dealing. I say, wonderfully, because politics and pitch are supposed to be synonymous, and to impart like defilement to every one who meddles with them. Mr. Olmstead, it is hinted, is or was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but now that it is repealed, is not in favor of restoring it. Mr. Rice, who has served two years, and been quite successful in securing appropriations for our Territory, is a gentleman of fine personal manners and social habits, and these characteristics, added to his skill as a political manager, have gained him a large number of warm and devoted friends.

The health of St. Paul's and the Territory generally is good. A few are complaining of "Summer diseases," but there is less than usual at this season of the year. A census is now being taken throughout the Territory, and from the returns, official and unofficial, it is computed that the number of inhabitants will reach 55,000. This would almost entitle us to become a sovereign State, but from what I can learn of the wishes of the people of the Territory, I should think that they would be averse to the admission of Minnesota as a State for some years.

There are few sales of real estate being made in this city at present, though Col. McKenty, the well known indefatigable land dealer, is doing what he can to reduce the present high prices, and give all a chance to possess a homestead.

His plan is to offer lands at low figures on long time, for part of the purchase money, without interest. This latter, when interest is 5 per cent. a month, is a strong inducement for those of small means, to purchase and become actual tillers of the soil. It is said that he who gives to the world one new thought, or one fresh product of his own industry, is a public benefactor. It is also true that he who, in a broad and thinly settled Territory like ours, where nothing is wanting to make it a Paradise but the homes of industrious men and women, gives his influence and directs his labors to the establishment of such homes, is likewise a public benefactor. For his efforts in this direction Col. McKenty should receive the thanks of those who prefer the true welfare of Minnesota to private speculation and individual aggrandizement. He is now engaged in procuring improved stock for a large farm he intends opening a few miles from St. Paul's. In this as in other matters the Colonel spares neither pains nor expense. "Long may he wave."

The Sioux Indians have been making some trouble with the settlers by stealing their cattle, horses, &c., but the Governor has taken prompt measures to keep them in check, and latterly they have been more quiet.

A large quantity of lands in Southern Minnesota is soon to be thrown into market, and will probably be mostly taken by settlers as they should be. These lands are among the most valuable of any in the Territory, and will command a good price as soon as the title is secured. Land Warrants are lower here than at the East. Some of those who [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1855.

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Siege of Sebastopol—Important Views of the French Emperor.

We publish on the second page of this morning's TIMES, a very interesting extract from an article in the *Edinburg Review*, giving a clear and reliable statement of the progress of the Siege thus far, and the reverses which have been encountered. The article, with the pictorial plans which accompany it, will give the reader a much clearer and better idea of the war in the Crimea than can be obtained from any other source.

We have also received through a private channel a letter from Paris, containing a very interesting statement, from high and reliable authority, of the views of the Emperor NAPOLEON, concerning the siege of Sebastopol and the Crimean campaign. These views were expressed in the course of conversation with the writer of the letter;—and even those who may not be prepared to credit their imperial origin, will concede that they are sufficiently striking to be worthy of attention.

The following is the letter:

PARIS, July, 1855.

Public sentiment, generally, both in France and England, is inclined to look upon the siege of Sebastopol as substantially a failure, and the campaign in the Crimea as a mistake.

The EMPEROR does not at all concur in this view of the subject. He expresses his opinion very freely in conversation with his intimate friends, and maintains that the Allies are marching steadily towards a complete victory over Russia. In one conversation with an English officer, held in my presence, the EMPEROR spoke substantially as follows:

"There never has been a siege of Sebastopol, for the first step to constitute a siege is investment. The Russian army has been posted in extended line between Simpheropol and Sebastopol, its centre being movable, at one time concentrated on Inkermann and at another on Baktchi-serai. The right wing of the force rests on Sebastopol, as the right wing of the English troops at Waterloo rested on Hougoumont.

"The Anglo-French army has not been large enough to extend its lines so as to give desire to the Russians, so we have occupied an entrenched position opposite their right wing at Sebastopol; and while we have been attacking, not besieging, this post, we have been constantly outflanked by the Russian left. If there has been a siege at all, it is the Anglo-French army that has been besieged.

"*I acknowledge the tactics of the Crimean campaign to be my own projection, and I confess myself satisfied mainly in the results.* The people of France and England want a feat of arms, and perhaps the people of America would applaud another SMOLENSKI, and MOSKOWA. No! France in 1812 crossed the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. I will now make Russia traverse her own wildernesses to meet us on her frontier. There is not a man who enters the Crimea that has not undergone all we suffered in the retreat from Moscow. There is not a regiment that arrives at Perekop that is not decimated. *Whole battalions have been engulphed.* The Russian loss according to their own estimate rendered to the Emperor NICHOLAS last December amounted to *two hundred and seventy thousand.* The Allied troops at that time had not lost *one-tenth* of that figure. I am content to protract the struggle in the Crimea on these terms."

On another occasion he observed:

"A Russian army is not recruited with facility. Men can be had, but not soldiers. The Russian peasantry require from two to three years exercise at drill before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the *élite of their forces*,—those which the Czar has taken many years to create. England and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle proceeds; our peasantry in a *few weeks* become staunch troops, and the *fire of war*, which burns slowly at first among our population, increases with reverse."

Again, the Emperor observed:

"It would be folly to inflict merely a wound upon Russia, from which she would soon recover. Let us rather establish a running sore in her side, from which her strength will run out. Sebastopol is draining her system. The Future will judge my tactics, but the people are too small to see far around them."

It is confidently stated that LOUIS NAPOLEON in person will command in the forthcoming campaign in Moldavia and Russian Poland. The new levy of 140,000 is *destined for this field of action and will supersede the Austrian army of occupation.* The object of this campaign will be the erection of a Polish republic comprising Volhynia, Poland and Bessarabia. In case Prussia dissents, an advance made by an Anglo-French army upon her cis-Rhenish provinces and the Baltic fleet, will keep her in check; while Lombardy and Hungary are moved up to block the interference of Austria. The end of all this will be an empire of republics. Turkey will be obliterated from the map of Europe and form a nest of Byzantine States, into which Greece and perhaps Hungary may fall. The last great European war commenced with republicanism and ended with confirmed monarchy; this present struggle commences with a battle of the monarchs, and will end with confirmed republics.

☞ Those who find either pleasure or profit in the perusal of reports of occurrences which disgrace even the least civilized of our race, may gather as they choose from the details of the murder in Milwaukee, of DEBAR the murderer, which we publish elsewhere this morning.

The Western Powers Outbid.

If the assistance of Austria was essential to the success of the Western Powers in the present war, those Powers should on no account have engaged in it, for Austria never had the slightest intention of giving them that assistance. She remembered the disasters of Austerlitz and Wagram, and she no more desired to see a French, than a Russian, supremacy established over Europe. She became a party indeed to protocols, and conventions, and treaties, at the bidding of France and England, but she took care in doing so not to bind herself to anything that could have a tendency to draw her into the war against Russia. She had no objection of course that the great belligerents, like *Æsop's* Lion and Bear, should waste their strength and resources in bloody conflict with each other, but she nevertheless would have preferred peace, because she dreaded lest the conflagration should spread to her own territories, and endanger her national existence and integrity. Hence the great object of Austria, prior to the formal declaration of war by the Sultan, was to avert hostilities, while her great object since that event has been to put an end to the contest.

Her last effort for this purpose, proved equally vain as all preceding ones, in consequence of the French and British Governments having peremptorily rejected her proposition relative to the reduction of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea, and now Austria, *if we are to credit recent intelligence* from Europe, tired of contending with the obstinacy and pride of the Western Powers, has made up her mind to leave them to themselves, and to cultivate in future more intimate relations with the Autocrat. We should not be at all surprised if such were the case, but we cannot be convinced that Austria has been induced to take this course merely on account of the rejection of her proposition by the Governments of France and England. Does any one imagine that there would be any indication of *ratting* on the part of Austria, if the Allies had succeeded in their enterprise of the 18th of June, if Sebastopol were completely invested, and almost reduced, and if ALEXANDER had no armies to send to the relief of his stronghold? No—not one. Austria would, in that case, give no indication of change, though twenty of her propositions were rejected by the Western Powers; but now, anticipating the failure of the Crimean expedition, and the consequent disasters of her present Allies, she thinks it time to look sharply to her own interests, and make provision for her own safety.

Nor is Russia, according to our European exchanges, by any means indifferent, or apathetic in regard to this matter. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of the 23d ultimo, informs us that a marked change had recently taken place in the conduct of the Russian Court to the Austrian Ambassador, and Austrian subjects. A little time back Austrians were treated in the Russian capital with repulsive *hauteur*—now they experience the utmost urbanity, and are objects of the most delicate attention. "Whenever they show themselves," says our authority, "they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stank in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as *la Sainte* Russia itself could be. The order *appears to have gone forth, and, in truth, is* obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great, or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that Government over to the interests of the Czar."

The "urbanity," the "delicate attention," the "reception with open arms" which Austrians at present experience in the Russian Capital, and in Russian society, are, we presume, the "trifling" means employed by the astute Autocrat to win the heart of the Austrian Government. But these are chaff, and the Austrian Government is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. What then are the *great* means made use of by ALEXANDER to fascinate and seduce his good brother of Hapsburg? We shall see. Immediately after the close of the Vienna Conferences Count BUOL transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, who was at the same time instructed to communicate the dispatches to Count NESSELRODE, and if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This was doubtless very considerate and polite on the part of Count BUOL, and of course demanded a suitable response from the Russian Diplomat. Accordingly, on the 5th ultimo, Count NESSELRODE addressed a note to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, the contents of which were to be at once communicated to the Austrian Minister. This note contains a few sentences worthy of particular attention, as indicating the lengths to which Russia is prepared to go in order to induce Austria to desert the Anglo-Gallic alliance, and take part with herself in the present war. In the first, NESSELRODE declares that "Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria." In the second he assures Austria that "the armies of Russia are now as formerly at the service of Austria." Now, what is the full and true meaning of these declarations? It is, that Austria is welcome to retain possession of the Principalities as the price of her alliance with Russia, and that if Austria desert the Western Powers and go over to the Autocrat, the armies of Russia shall be ready whenever wanted, to enable her to trample on the liberties of her Hungarian and Italian subjects, and to perpetuate their bondage. Who will say after this that Russia has not fairly outbid the Western Powers? Who will any longer affirm that *they* have any chance if Austria has made up her mind to give her hand to the best bidder? In this case Russia is sure to win, and France and England may go and seek for allies elsewhere.

We do not think, however, that Austria will be influenced so much by the offers of Russia—tempting as they are—as by the opinion which she has formed concerning the issues of the Crimean war. Should she abandon the Anglo-Gallic alliance, and take part with Russia, we may be assured that she will do so from the conviction that the armies of the Western Powers will be overwhelmed before Sebastopol, and that the Crimean expedition will prove a failure. Should she reject the offers of Russia, and continue to maintain her present position, she will do so, because she has perceived that the Sultan and his Allies will ultimately triumph, and that the Autocrat has been making her offers which it would not be in his power to make good. Austria is sagacious and keen, and if she fall off from France and England, under present circumstances, it will indicate that their prospects of ultimate success are not just now very encouraging—if she remain with them, it will prove that fortune has not fled from them, and that the cause of the Western Powers is not yet entirely hopeless. But if Austria go, all Germany—whose interest it is to be with the strongest—goes with her; and when Central Europe takes part with Russia, and two powerful armies are advancing by forced marches to the relief of Sebastopol, what chance of victory can the Allies have in the Crimea?

Military Movements.

Virginia is making active preparations for a dissolution of the Union. She is studying her defences—brushing up her rusty muskets—counting the number of her available troops—studying VAUBAN, and prognosticating the most terrible campaign of modern times. She will probably send Commissioners to Sebastopol to study the art of war, and her Legislature is already called on to provide for the establishment of a line of posts along her frontiers. It is the Richmond *Enquirer* which is doing all this. That judicious and patriotic print is rousing the chivalric valor of the Old Dominion to the importance of the pending crisis, which, according to the *Enquirer*, is to be thus entered in:

"In a few years Kansas will probably ask admission into the Union as a Slave State, and may be refused. It needs but Free-Soil predominance in the House of Representatives to achieve this end. If refused admission into *this* Union, *she will undoubtedly be received by another, and the United States, South, will begin their career.* This proposition is too clear for argument. *Nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiesce in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery.* We assume, therefore, that the South will not acquiesce, and, consequently, we fear that, in a *few years, Mason's and Dixon's line may be the boundary of foreign powers.*

"The possibility of this event creates grave responsibilities. Virginia will be a frontier State. Should war unhappily occur between the two Republics, she will receive the first shock. The bare possibility of this thing demands instant preparation, so far as it may be made without hastening the event and with strict fidelity to the Constitution.

"If Constitutional retaliation can be devised, and will probably be effectual, let us try it, but let not the failure of Constitutional expedients find us unprepared for the change in our political relations that must ensue.

"The next Legislature will find the Commonwealth threatened with this contingency, and in the main unprepared for it. They will find her without an organized military force, save a few companies of volunteers, and without the means of concentrating troops with the rapidity indispensable in modern warfare. The Constitution prohibits us from keeping troops or ships of war, but it does not prohibit a well organized militia, or a judicious system of military communications.

"The Legislature will be faithless to its gravest duties if it adjourn without organizing the militia and providing for the completion of such lines of improvement as will subserve military as well as commercial purposes."

We presume the Enquirer does not at all realize how supremely ridiculous it makes itself by such gabble as this. The South "*will not acquiesce* in the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery!" Pray, how long is it since the South demanded the exclusion of California on the score of *Freedom?* How long is it since Senator MASON declared that if California should be admitted with a constitution excluding Slavery, Virginia would fall back upon her reserved rights as an independent member of the Union? How long is it since Senators MASON and HUNTER, representing the State of Virginia, with eight other Southern Senators, signed a protest against the admission of California, because *Freedom* had been secured by her fundamental law? It was quite right and proper, then, to exclude a Free State on the score of its Freedom; but the exclusion of a Slave State on the score of Slavery, rouses all the military fervor of the Old Dominion, and must lead to an instant dissolution of the American Union!

The *Enquirer* is very much mistaken if it supposes the North to be influenced by such arrogant menaces as those in which it deals. They have been potential hitherto, it is true. They have more than once driven Northern men from maintaining the clear and unmistakable rights of their constituents,—rights which they enjoy under the Constitution, and which nothing but a sincere desire to preserve harmony and peace in all sections of the country, could have induced them to waive. The signs of the times indicate that this will be so no longer, or, at all events, that in this particular case the North will not yield its rights. Kansas originally belonged to the free section of the Union by virtue of the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise was passed by the South, in order to secure Slavery in other States. That result accomplished, the Compromise was repudiated by the South,—Kansas claimed for Slavery,—her own population overawed and conquered by an armed invasion of slaveholders, and the institutions, laws, interests and wishes of Missouri imposed upon her. Under these circumstances the Free States declare their purpose not to permit the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, into the Union. They could not do less without conceding to Slavery absolute supremacy over everything involving the national welfare. And yet, for doing this, they are menaced with the dissolution of the Union, and the armed resistance of Virginia to the authority of the National Government.

The *Enquirer* may find, if it pushes its inquiries far enough, that threats of dissolution have ceased to alarm the North,—that it is [illegible] the reality of dissolution. Hot heads and [illegible] prodigals at the South may look [illegible] to disunion as an inviting field for [illegible] political schemes. But there are men of sound judgment, of practical views, and of [illegible] foresight, even in the Southern States, who will cease to think of disunion as a [illegible] remedy for Southern ills, whenever they find that it no longer [illegible] North.

The Contract System.

If the contract system be a good one, in the management of municipal affairs, it should be applied to all departments of the public service, and not alone to street-cleaning and the construction of public edifices. If the streets must be cleaned by contract, why not contract for the Police force of the City? We have no doubt that a very great saving might be made, and the safety of our property and persons would be quite as great as under the present system. The Mayoralty, too, might be put out on contract, and as good a Chief Magistrate as our present Municipal Governor be contracted for, at a much less salary than we pay Mayor WOOD. The City Judges, and in fact, all the other offices of the City Government, Aldermen and all, might be contracted for with quite as much advantage to the public interests as the important duty of street-cleaning. To save the people from being imposed upon, and the public funds from being squandered by dishonest officers, it is manifestly proper in certain cases to advertise for proposals to do certain kinds of work, which are accidental in their occurrence, and for which there cannot be any permanent department organized.

But street-cleaning is not a case of the kind. The streets must be continually swept, and it should be among the first duties of a City Government to organize a department for the performance of this most necessary duty. From the very nature of the business, it cannot be property attended to by contractors; it is too extensive, and requires too long a time to perfect a system so that it can be profitably worked, for any contractor to undertake it without being paid immensely more than the work should cost, to save him from loss in case of a failure to secure a continuance of his contracts. We have had sufficient experience of the contract system to prove that it cannot be efficient. It has failed to give us clean and healthy streets under all administrations, and we have no reason to believe that it will ever succeed any better. On the examination of Mr. EBLING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, before the Aldermanic Committee on Saturday last, some very remarkable information was afforded by that officer, as to the manner in which the bids of contractors were disposed of. It seems that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps takes upon himself to reject bids, because, in his opinion, they are too low, and the contractors will be likely to lose money by attempting to fulfill their contracts. He thinks that Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co. will lose one hundred thousand dollars by their contract; but that is their business. If they choose to try the experiment of street-cleaning, let them have their way, and if they lose money by the operation, the loss will not fall upon the public. Mr. EBLING thinks that the street-sweeping machine will be a failure, and that it can only answer the purpose of a sweeper and scavenger where there is nothing to sweep. *But, as we have once before* remarked, the contract is not to be made with the machines, but with their owners, and, if they cannot sweep the streets in one way they must in another. As the law now stands, there seems to be no other alternative but to give out the streets to contractors, and when they fail in their duty, as they always have done, and we fear always will do, then the Commissioner, or the Health Officer, or the Mayor, must attempt to clean them as well as it can be done by the impromptu measures which will be devised for the moment. But the system should be radically changed. A street-cleaning department should be organized, a proper man placed at its head, and the streets should be kept clean without regard to cost, though we believe the work might be effectively and perfectly done for less than one half what it has cost by the contract system heretofore.

The Louisville Riots.

We quote copiously again to-day from the Louisville newspapers,—not only such facts as are asserted concerning the origin and progress of the late Riots, but also the controversial opinions and assertions of the journals representing the several parties. Nothing could be more directly and explicitly contradictory than their statements. The Louisville *Journal*, the organ and champion of the Know-Nothings, asserts that the whole difficulty began with the foreign population,—that they committed the first aggressions,—made the first assaults,—shed the first blood, and are, therefore, justly responsible for the whole affair. The *Courier* and the *Democrat*, both warmly hostile to the Know-Nothings, deny that the foreigners commenced the riot, and declare that it was started by drunken rowdies who assailed the Irish and Germans with abuse and blows wherever they could meet them. And they further quote paragraphs from the *Journal* of the day previous to the election, saying that the native American voters were to have the first chance at the polls, and that if *any* were excluded, it must be those of foreign birth—as proof that injustice and wrong were designed from the outset and led to these natural results.

Nothing, certainly, could be more inappropriate than the language of the *Journal* referred to;—and if not designed to provoke violence, it was well calculated to exasperate those against whom it was directed. Nothing can justify any preference of one citizen over another at the polls. If all are *citizens*, all have an equal right to vote; and any attempt to discriminate,—to admit one and exclude another, or to assert the *right* of one to precedence over the other, on any ground whatever, is a gross violation of right and a direct provocation to resentment and outrage.

It is not shown by any positive proof that these articles had any actual connection with the riots. But it was very injudicious, to say the least, and may fairly be regarded as among the causes which stimulated the ill-feeling that vented itself in violence and bloodshed.

Fall of a Cornice—Five Persons Killed.

A few days ago we chronicled the falling of a portion of the cornice of a building in progress of erection for the Ohio Trust Company, in Cincinnati, by which five persons lost their lives. Since then a *Jury of builders* have investigated into the cause of the sacrifice of life, and their conclusion is, in brief, that it was occasioned by carelessness on the part of those having charge of the erection of the building. In consideration of this melancholy occurrence, resulting in the loss of so many valuable lives, and the bereavement of so many families, occasioned by a gross violation of the simplest laws of mechanics, the Jury, very naturally, recommend the enactment of some municipal law for the purpose of insuring the permanence of buildings and the safety of property.

Perhaps the Jury was composed of honest, persevering men, who feel deeply the necessity for such a law as they recommend. If so, they may secure its enactment. But what then? A very slight investigation of the law and *practice* of the City of New-York will satisfy them that when they have obtained a proper law, they have only taken the first, and generally the easiest step, towards securing "the permanence of buildings and safety of property."

We have in this City laws relating to the erection of buildings, which, if enforced, would do as much for us as the Cincinnati Jury deem so necessary for their city. And besides the law, we have a number of Fire Wardens, and other officers, whose duty it is to see that these laws are complied with. But we have buildings tumbling down as soon as they are erected, almost every week—every high wind ruins some contractor who had trusted to a calm for the perpendicularity of the walls until he could get on the roof. And besides, and what is of immensely more importance, when they *do* succeed in resting the roof upon the walls, they have also succeeded in constructing a building which for a very small premium we will insure to take fire during the first Winter after its erection, if what is known as "a heater" is used for warming the various rooms. Capt. LEONARD, of the Second District Police, an authority which will not be disputed by any person long a resident of New-York, assures us that a majority of the fires which occur in the business parts of the City, during the Winter season, are caused by the carelessness or willful negligence of builders. Wooden beams are placed in such a position as to touch or come within an inch or two of touching the flues—so that when the heater is used the beams are fired, and often the destruction of the building and the property it contains, with, perhaps, a few lives, is the consequence. The Insurance Companies pay for the loss of property, and there the matter ends. From this cause alone, it is believed Insurance Companies pay near a million of dollars each year for property destroyed by fire.

It is a common remark in this City, that the buildings erected a number of years ago do not burn down—that they have to be torn down when more capacious structures are required on their sites—but that the new and elegant buildings, with all the modern improvements, are being destroyed by fire continually. The reason is plain. We have already stated it, in effect. Our old buildings were constructed to *last until impaired by time;* while in the case of our new structures, the best builder is the man who can run up six or seven stories in the least number of days, and make the building *look well* for the *smallest amount of money.*

As a still standing illustration of the latter-day method of constructing buildings, we might instance a fine marble-front building, but a short distance from us, that has not been tenanted much more than a year, and yet in that time has been on fire some five or six times from the cause we have named. The building cost a large sum of money, and there are large quantities of merchandise stored in it continually. In view of these facts, it is useless to expect any material advantage from the mere *enactment* of a law for the security of buildings and safety of property.

Victimized.

A gentleman called at our office a few days since, and wished to know why the report of a certain law-suit in which he was interested, and which had been tried in one of the River Counties, had not been published. Our reply was that we had never thought the case of sufficient public interest to be reported. He said a person was present who claimed to be a reporter for the TIMES, and offered to make a *full* report for $50; he had *paid* him the $50, and had been waiting ever since to see the report.

He had been manifestly and decidedly victimized by some imposter who never had any connection with this office, nor probably with any other. We mention this incident to put parties interested on their guard; and we beg them to remember that the fact of demanding money for a report is either proof conclusive that the person doing so is a swindling impostor, or else it will be made ground for instant dismissal, if made known at this office.

☞ At Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley the cholera is raging. At the former forty-six persons have died. Major OGDEN and Major WOODS, his wife and four children, have died of the same disease, at Fort Riley.

☞ Our dispatches relative to the prevalence of the yellow fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are as saddening as before. From the latter city the people are still flying in all directions.

Tennessee Election.

The returns from 64 Counties in the State—16 yet to hear from—indicate the reelection of Governor ANDREW JOHNSON over Mr. GENTRY, by a majority of 2,000 votes, assuming that the remaining counties voted, in the aggregate, as in 1853. The Congressmen elect are:

Districts.	Elected.	Last Congress.
Nashville	Zollicoffer, Amn.	Zollicoffer, W.
Memphis	Rivers, Amn.	Stanton, Dem.
Knoxville	Sneed, Amn.	Churchill, Dem.
Chattanooga	Smith, Dem.	Smith, Dem.
Lincoln	Jones, Dem.	Jones, Dem.
Weakly	Ethridge, Amn.	Ethridge, W.
Giles	Wright, Dem.	Bugg, W.
Rutherford	Ready, Amn.	Ready, W.

Two Districts, Cullom's and Taylor's, to hear from.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE. No. 19.

VERMILLION, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 20, 1855.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* While in New-York last Fall, I was out of health from Chills and Fever, and much afflicted with derangement of the liver. A friend in Cortlandt-st. recommended your Pills as a remedy for my case, and I procured them. The effect was remarkable, exceeding anything of the kind under my observation. I think them all they claim to be.

Respectfully yours, MORRIS PLACE.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., A. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 123 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

WHEN THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE HAD engrossed the public attention, by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its operatic Jenny Lind. So, the reputation of DESHLER'S New Remedy for Fever and Ague, and the certainty of its operation, together with its mildness and lack of odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had been hitherto without any character.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., A. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—Persons suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for BOERHAAVE'S ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will effect a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catchpenny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure [illegible] out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the New-York Dispatch.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL SECURE their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all kinds of disease. Dr. CHILTON'S certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. 123 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now selling off their entire stock of rich Carpetings [illegible] per cent. less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th of August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a Safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, the safe sustained NO INJURY WHATEVER from the intense heat to which it had been exposed. On opening the Safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers, and the books of one or two of the books, caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat.

C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Geo.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale at No. 146 Water-st., New-York, by STEARNS & MARVIN, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of Safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of treatment, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, travelling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

LADY'S FRENCH SHOE IMPORTERS.—MESDAMES HILL & COLBY would wish to inform the visitors of New-York who are desirous of obtaining genuine Parisian Gaiters and Slippers, they can do so by calling at their establishment, No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Their prices vary from $1 in slippers, $1 50 in gaiters. Light Summer boots will be sold at a reduction.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.—Just received, 3,000 rich embroidered collars, varying in price from 1s. to $5, which is about one-half their real value. Also, a large lot of worked bands, lace veils, and cambric pocket handkerchiefs, equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO.'S machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. B. NICHOLS & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS. JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Travelling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls, and games of amusement, at ROGERS'S Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 112 Chambers-st., New-York.

WILKIN'S AMULET—WILL RESTORE, PRESERVE and cleanse the hair. The recipe thereof was presented to me by Dr. Elliott, the celebrated oculist, of New-York. Sold by DELLUC & CO., druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

SILKS.—A new lot of cheap Fancy Silks. Also will be offered this morning; also, superior Black Silks, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER RETREATS.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARDING.

INSTRUCTION.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

TO LET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

[illegible]

News from the Southern Coast.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, Henry Warner, commander, arrived at this port Saturday morning. She sailed from Aspinwall 5 o'clock A. M., Aug. 2, for New-York via Havana, with the mails, passengers, and treasure from San Francisco, per *John L. Stephens*; arrived at Havana Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., coaled and transferred the New-Orleans mails and passengers, and sailed for New-York at 7 P. M., same day. The passengers are all in excellent health; there has not been a single case of sickness among them since leaving San Francisco.

Among the passengers per *Empire City* are Capt. J. [illegible], agent for Lloyds, London; Col. R. Pearson of San Francisco, Judge Ames of San Diego, W. B. Van Brunt, agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Acapulco; Gen. Wheat of the Alvarez party in Mexico and Lieut. Wells, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches from Peru.

One hundred and forty miles south of the Hook exchanged signals with an American bark standing southward, showing a blue signal and white block in centre.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco 16th July, 9 o'clock, P. M., with the United States mails, 400 passengers, and $1,067,580 65 in treasure, of which $885,080 65 is destined for New-York, $177,500 for England, and $5,000 for Panama.

The *Stephens* landed her passengers at Panama on the 31st of July at noon, all in excellent health.

The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Sierra Nevada* from San Juan, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult., and reported thirty-seven deaths by cholera on the passage up.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers that left New-York July 5, per steamer *George Law*, left Acapulco for San Francisco on the 22d ult., 7 o'clock, A. M., all well on board.

Treasure List U. S. Mail Steamer Empire City.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Agnew & Co.	$8,000	F. & B. Neilson	$2,135
Am. Exchange Bank	3,500	Louis Neghaur	3,700
Bank of America	20,000	Order	41,085
C. A. Brugere	3,000	Probst & Munerchas'n	5,719
[illegible]	[illegible]	James Patrick	32,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	J. W. Riley	16,000
Chambers & Heiser	6,497	Wm. Schall & Co.	5,000
Chamberlain, Roberts	[illegible]	G. W. Schienkburn	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, both			$890,080

FROM HAVANA.

The Spanish Bank—French Men-of-War, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855.

Since my last by the steamship *United States* it has been accurately ascertained that the stock of the "Spanish Bank for Havana" would not be taken in quantity sufficient to enable the institution to go to work with a metallic basis requisite for the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country proposed to be advantaged by its contemplated line of discounts, deposits, issues and exchange. The causes have been assigned, for this disappointment, in a measure brought to bear with the whole influence of the Government at Madrid, and the personal interest and favor of General Concha—the supposed instability of the Government itself being the chief.

I have understood that the Captain General will endeavor to put at rest a fund, with Royal approbation, to set the machinery at work upon account of the Treasury. Should this be so it will prove a Royal failure—the depositors will be few, —the borrowers plenty—but not the best; the exchange account minus, and the bill-takers, none, if they should issue a paper circulation of money. There would be no confidence whatever in an institution entirely under the control of the Government, and dependent upon the vaults of the Treasury for its arterial circulation—it would die for want of blood in the heart. Upon an institution under individual enterprise and control, not trammeled by the action or *business* of the Government, there would be reliance by business men of all classes, to a limited extent.

The French war steamer *Acheron* left port the 2d inst.

The French brig-of-war *Orestes*, which arrived 28th July, still remains at her anchorage.

Business of the week small—no decline in sugars. Exchange 60 days on London at 10 to 10½ premium; New-York 2 per cent. discount. Other Northern cities 2 to 2½ discount. Freights low. 50 cents per box; to Europe very little doing. Last charter to load 460 tons Copper ore at £2 15s. for Swansea.

Health good; planters' prospects promising, and a grand bull-fight this Sunday evening our only excitement. As ever, at your command, &c.

THE ISTHMUS.

By the *Empire City*, we have dates from Aspinwall and Panama to July 29.

A communication from the Jefe Provisional to the President of the Assembly, proposes, among other projects of laws for the new State of Panama, the levy of a tax upon shipping. The Panama *Star* says:

The form of the proposed tax, the mode of imposing it and the manner in which it is to be collected, are not yet made public, but it is hinted that it will be in the shape of tonnage dues, and the sum proposed to be levied is variously stated; by some it is said, to be twenty, by others forty cents per ton.

The former would give $1,800 per month, the latter $3,600, from the steamers alone, that enter this port, and nearly as much for those of Aspinwall; or taking as a guide the total tonnage of vessels arrived last year, (which was 103,000,) an income of $41,200, or $20,600, all of which, of course, comes out of the pockets of foreigners, and for which no equivalent is given. We say no equivalent, because tonnage dues are generally imposed to pay for certain improvements and conveniences afforded to ships, such as light-houses, buoys, removal of obstructions, docks, water-police, quays, &c., &c., none of which are provided by the Government of this country.

A Seaman Lost—Strange Means for Recovering the Body.

The first mate of the British ship *Wreath* was drowned at Panama on the night of the 20th of July, while attempting to get on board his ship. The body had not been recovered at the latest advices. In the account of the search for it, the Panama *Star* records the following singular incident:

The remark was made by some one that the most probable way of finding him was "to bait a hook with a piece of pork, and throw overboard." This, whether accidentally or intentionally, was done from the *Wreath*, and during the morning of Monday a shark took the bait, was hauled on board, and when cut open, much to the astonishment of all, in the monster's stomach was found half a pig, with the right arm of the missing man, with part of the shirt sleeve still remaining, by which it was easily identified to be that of the mate.

The arm appeared as though the flesh had been cut through to the bone, about midway between the elbow and shoulder, and there the bone was forcibly torn from the shoulder joint, leaving the upper half quite bare.

Mean Height of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans the Same.

The Panama *Star* says:

On the authority of Col. Lloyd and Capt. Falmar, who, in 1828, by order of Bolivar, made a series of levels from Panama to Chagres, it has been very generally believed that there existed a difference of several feet between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and many ingenious theories have been devised to account for this (supposed) fact, and elaborate deductions in favor and against the practicability of a ship canal have been drawn therefrom.

The difference of the mean height of the two oceans was stated to be 3.52 feet—the Pacific, at Panama, being that much higher than the Atlantic, at Chagres.

It has been lately decided by Col. Totten, after a series of careful tidal observations taken here, and in Aspinwall (Navy Bay,) and connected by accurate levels along the line of Railroad, that the mean height of the two oceans is exactly the same, although, owing to the difference in the rise of tide at both places, there are, of course, times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other, but their mean level, that is to say, their height at half tide, is now proven to be exactly the same.

There is no doubt that Colonel Lloyd's error arose from imperfection in his instruments, and the difficulty he labored under in taking a large number of observations in which mistakes are peculiarly liable to occur.

Destruction of the Bark Velocity.

The bark *Velocity* left New-York on the 23d of June with sixteen passengers and an assorted cargo, included in which was seven tons of powder. She arrived at Santa Martha on the 6th of July. On the 11th the captain was informed by the steward that the cabin was full of smoke, which directly afterward was discovered issuing from the main hatchway. The hatch was taken off, when the smoke came out so thick that it was again closed. The fire soon burst out, and the danger of an immediate explosion being imminent, those on board took to the boats. At 9½ A. M. the vessel blew up with a terrible explosion, scattering fragments in all directions. The wreck was loosed from its moorings, and drifted to the other side of the bay, having burned to the water's edge during the passage.

Colonel Kinney at Greytown—Soldiers Shipping to Nicaragua.

From the Panama Star, July 28.

Letters received in Aspinwall and published in the *Courier* of the 21st, anounce that Colonel Kinney arrived at Greytown, on the 18th, with thirty-five men, in the bark *Huntress*, which sailed from Philadelphia. The Transit Company refused to give him any encouragement or permission to travel on their steamers. He was, however, received by the inhabitants of Greytown with great enthusiasm. Col. Kinney asserts, in the most positive manner, that he has no filibustering design, and that his object is only to take possession of the land to which he holds a claim. Many of the expedition preceded him, and others are daily expected.

The last steamer from New-York to San Juan brought out a number of French, Germans and Irishmen, said to be soldiers, who *were in charge of United States officers, and intended for the service of the Nicaraguan Government*; they were immediately sent up to Virgin Bay.

H. B. M.'s vessel-of-war *Buzzard* was at San Juan, and intended to have sailed the day Colonel Kinney arrived, but still remained in port watching his proceedings.

For the foregoing information we are indebted to F. E. Porter, Esq., of the Aspinwall *Courier*.

News Items.

The United States ship-of-war *John Adams*, E. B. Boutwell, commander, sailed from Panama for the Fejee Islands on the 16th of July.

John Matheson, Esq., manager of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has been appointed H. B. M. Vice Consul at Panama, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

The work upon the telegraph line between Panama and Aspinwall was going on satisfactorily, and the erection of the posts is probably completed by this time. There are to be four stations on the line, Aspinwall, Matachin, Summit and Panama.

Hunter's Hotel, in Aspinwall, formerly the Lone Star, was sold at auction on the 25th of July for $3,750 cash. It belonged to the estate of the late Joseph W. Prince.

W. C. Bates, Superintendent of the Paraiso Station of the Panama Railroad, died at that place on the 22d of July. He was a native of Louisiana, about forty years of age.

From the Southern Coast.

The British Mail steamer *Valdivia* arrived at Panama on the 20th July with two hundred thousand dollars in specie. The advices are, Valparaiso to June 30, Callao July 11, and Payta July 15.

Chili.

The Chilian Congress was in session. Among the bills before it were the following: To establish a bank of deposits and discounts at Valparaiso; to form a loan office to facilitate the raising of money on lands in order to their improvement; to reform judicial proceedings and military pensions.

About one million dollars private subscriptions had been made for the construction of a railroad from Santiago to Talca. Government was expected to subscribe as much more. Its whole cost was estimated at three millions. Its construction was deemed certain.

Bolivia.

From Bolivia we learn that Belzu had concentrated the army at Chuquisaca, without leaving a soldier in any other part of the Republic. It was thought that he seeks to make General Cordova (his son in-law) President by force, but it was believed that Linares, the popular candidate, would be sustained by the nation.

Peru.

From Peru the political news was of no importance. Several gold mining companies were in the course of organization. One party had left for the mines, and the American Company was to leave in about a month. The Government had issued orders to supply them with fire-arms, including two pieces of cannon, ammunition, provisions, mules, &c.

From Australia.

Advices from Sydney to the 12th of May had been received at Valparaiso, five days later. They were unimportant. Business was reported as generally better, and higher prices were obtained for almost every description of merchandise. In Melbourne, all classes of provisions were rising in price. In Victoria, the miners' license had been done away with. Immigration was on the increase.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 4th day of August to the 11th day of August, 1855: Men, 63; women, 60; boys, 244; girls, 225; total, 592. Adults, 123; children, 469; males, 307; females, 285; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, infan'le	14	Inflam. of lungs	6
Abscess of Spine	1	Delirium tremens	1	Inflam. of throat	2
Apoplexy	6	Diarrhoea	46	Jaundice	2
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy	1	Liver, disease of	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in head	24	Lues Venerea	1
Bowels, dis. of	1	Dropsy in ovari's	1	Malform'n heart	2
Bronchitis	1	Drowned	4	Marasmus, infa'le	51
Burned or Scal'd	1	Dysentery	35	Measles	2
Cancer of liver	1	Epilepsy	1	Old age	1
Cancer of stom'h	2	Erysipelas	1	Palsy	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever	1	Partur'n, diffic't	1
Carbuncles	1	Fever, bilious	2	Pleurisy	1
Casualties, by shooting	1	Fever, nervous	1	Premature birth	9
Casualties, by fall	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Retent'n of urine	1
Cholera	4	Fever, remittent	1	Rupture liver by a fall	1
Cholera inf'n'm	114	Fever, scarlet	6	Scrofula	1
Cholera morbus	3	Fever, typhoid	2	Smallpox	3
Colic	2	Fever, typhus	2	Soften'g stomach	3
Compress'n of brain by fall	1	Fracture of skull by fall	2	Sprue	3
Concus'n, brain	1	Heart, disease of	7	Still-born	29
Congest'n, brain	11	Heart, dis (valv)	1	Stone in bladder	1
Congest'n, lungs	3	Heat, effects of	1	Suicide, drown'g	1
Consumption	56	Hooping cough	2	Teething	1
Convul's, infa'le	36	Inflam. of bowels	6	Ulcera'n womb	1
Croup	4	Inflam. of brain	7	Unknown not stated	2
		Inflam. of heart	1		
		Inflam. of liver	1		
Total					592

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stillborn, and prem. birth	38
Brain and nerves	102	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	277
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	25
Heart and blood-vessels	6	Unknown	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	104	Urinary organs	2
Old Age	1		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	23		
Total			592

Ages.—Under 1 year, 274; 1 to 2 years, 117; 2 to 5 years, 61; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 7; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 22; 25 to 30 years, 10; 30 to 40 years, 22; 40 to 50 years, 16; 50 to 60 years, 12; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 2; 80 to 90 years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 0—Total, 592.

Nativities.—England, 5; Germany, 25; Ireland, 54; France, 1; Scotland, 2; Sweden, 3; Unknown, 3; United States, 500; West Indies, 1—Total, 592.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 7; City Prisons, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 5; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 18; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 48.

WARDS.

I	[illegible]	XI	[illegible]	XVIII	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	XII	[illegible]	XIX (include Blackwell's Island)	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	XIII (Ward's Island)	[illegible]	XX	[illegible]
IV (includes City Hospital)	[illegible]	XIV	[illegible]	XXI (include Bellevue Hospital)	[illegible]
V–X	[illegible]	XV–XVII	[illegible]	XXII	[illegible]
Total					592

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, New-York, Aug. 11, 1855.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

The sixth victim of the above calamity passed away on Saturday at the Hospital, in the person of Marcus Sessions, late the cutter in Jacob's clothing store. An inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell, when a verdict was rendered similar to that in the former cases.

CAVING IN OF AN EMBANKMENT.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton at the City Hospital upon the body of one James Coyle, killed by the caving in of an embankment at Oyster Bay, L. I. The occurrence took place on the 31st ult., since which time deceased passed a lingering existence at the Hospital, both his legs being fractured and his right arm being broken. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was 45 years of age and was a native of Ireland.

THE RESULTS OF A FIGHT—MANSLAUGHTER.

On Tuesday morning the returns from Capt. Ludwig of the Nineteenth district, announced the death of one John Burns, from injuries received in a fight with Timothy Buckley, and on Saturday the following note was therein added: "The Coroner was notified on Tuesday morning, and on Thursday morning a *post mortem* examination was made. On Friday the inquest was to have been held, but although the jury were in attendance and waited for some time, the Coroner failed to make his appearance. The body remains outside of the house, exposed to the heat of the sun, and the stench from the same is almost insufferable. The people of the neighborhood are making great complaints of the neglect of the Coroner." On Saturday morning Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to the premises and held an investigation on the body, the testimony showed that deceased with others was at the dance-house of Michael Hickey, in Forty-eighth-street, among those present was one Timothy Buckley. At about midnight, one young woman was singing, when she was interrupted by the deceased; Buckley called upon deceased to "keep still," whereupon, deceased called him a blackguard; Buckley then threw deceased against a bureau; deceased got up and started out of the house, saying he would get his pistol and bayonet, and "kill them all;" deceased did return with his bayonet, and was met at the door by Buckley and Hickey, who removed the bayonet from his hands, and threw it across the field; deceased then turned to go home, when Buckley picked up a stone, which he threw at deceased; and Buckley then picked up the root of a tree, which lay on the floor, and ran after Burns, hitting him on the head and knocking him down; he struck him again after he had fallen, and then jumped on his body; no other person used any violence towards deceased but Buckley.

The testimony of the physician showed that death resulted from the injuries received. Verdict, "That John Burns came to his death death by a fracture of the skull, inflicted with the root of a tree, in the hands of Timothy Buckley." A warrant for the arrest of Buckley was issued, who has not since been heard of.

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS.

Two Men Killed and Scalped and a Woman Wounded by Sioux Indians—The Militia of the Territory Ordered Out to Protect the Settlements.

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

On Sunday morning last George Demaree and Jackson Porter were murdered and the wife of Mr. Porter severely wounded, near Fontenelle, in this Territory, by the Sioux Indians.

The circumstances as related by Mrs. Porter are as follows: Demaree and Porter, during the week, had been out on Bell Creek about four miles below Fontenelle, engaged in breaking prairie. The wife of Mr. Porter accompanied her husband to do the cooking for the party. On Saturday evening they set out to go to Fontenelle to spend the Sabbath, but were overtaken by a thunder storm which came up suddenly that evening, and in consequence of the darkness were obliged to camp when within about one mile of Fontenelle. The party remained in camp until about 10 o'clock the following morning, when hearing the report of a gun in the vicinity of a small lake near by, and thinking some of their Fontenelle friends were there in quest of game, Demaree and Porter started in that direction. They had proceeded but a short distance when they met a party of some Sioux Indians who at first appeared friendly and shook hands with them; but suddenly one of the Indians approached Demaree and snatched off his cap. The Indians then discharged their guns at Demaree and Porter, killing them both instantly. Mrs. Porter, who was close by, rushed to the prostrate body of her husband, when an Indian struck her with a spear, wounding her severely in the hip. How she escaped with her life she does not know, but certain it is that she made her way to Fontenelle and gave the alarm. The citizens immediately rallied, but before they could reach the scene of the outrage, the savages had made good their retreat taking with them the scalp of Demaree and the tent and camp fixtures of their victims.

J. W. Pattison and Francis W. Fox, reached here early on Monday morning from Fontenelle, communicated the above unwelcome intelligence, and brought a dispatch to Gov. Izard:

His Excellency, Gov. Izard, immediately issued the following order:

Executive Office, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, July 30, 1855.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that there is a party of hostile Sioux Indians lurking in the vicinity of Fontenelle, in Dodge County, and that they have actually made an assault upon the settlements by wantonly murdering and scalping two of the citizens of this Territory in the most barbarous manner, without the slightest provocation.

Therefore, I, Mark W. Izard, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of Nebraska, with a view to prevent the repetition of similar outrages have issued and caused to be directed to Brigadier General Thayer, the following order:

Executive Office, Omaha City, N. T., July 30, 1855.

To Brigadier General J. M. Thayer, First Brigade Nebraska Militia:

Sir: You are hereby commanded, authorized and required to cause to be raised a volunteer company to be composed of able bodied men, not to exceed forty, rank and file, armed and equipped for effective service, in addition to the first company of Nebraska volunteers, which is hereby placed at your disposal, and forthwith cause the same to take a position at some eligible point in the vicinity of Fontenelle, Dodge County, Nebraska Territory, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of settlers from further aggression, and continue to occupy said position until relieved by an adequate force of Government troops, or otherwise. Should the above force prove insufficient, you are hereby authorized to call out such additional force, as may in your discretion be deemed necessary to afford ample protection to the frontier settlements in that vicinity, and you are further required to place the troops under your command in a position strictly defensive, carefully abstaining from, and guarding against all aggressive measures.

Given under my hand, at office, the day and date above written. MARK W. IZARD,
Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia.

The citizens of Omaha and other points to which the news spread, promptly volunteered their services, and with the characteristic promptness and energy of that efficient officer, Gen. Thayer, in pursuance of the order of the Executive, a Company of men, mounted and in wagons, equipped as well as the circumstances would admit, started immediately for Fontenelle.

It is not the intention to pursue the Indians, but merely to act on the defensive—and although composed of men who, in a new and thinly settled country, are but illy circumstanced to leave their avocations and their families, there is no safety for our outer settlements but for this Company to continue on duty until other aid can be obtained.

Gov. Izard has lost no time in representing this matter to the proper authorities, and we have every assurance that nothing in his power has been or will be left undone, to procure at once an adequate military force for the protection and security of the lives and property of our citizens.

Shall the Frontier Settlers of Nebraska be Protected?

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

Notwithstanding the frequently repeated and urgent solicitation of some of the citizens of our Territory, especially those residing in the more exposed settlements, to impress upon the authorities at Washington, through our columns the necessity of affording us immediate protection against the aggressions of the Indians—we have refrained from so doing, because we have constantly hoped that the troops promised us would be forthcoming in due time; and although the property of settlers has on several occasions been stolen by the Indians, we could not believe that they would have the temerity to molest the settlers themselves, and we did not wish to create premature or unnecessary alarm by representing matters which, even under the most favorable circumstances would be liable to be exaggerated.

But we can remain silent no longer. We, the citizens of Nebraska, appeal to the Government of the United States for protection.

During several months past, reports—generally exaggerated, and for the most part entirely false—have gone abroad of Indian depredations in this Territory. Nevertheless it is true that in consequence of the hostility known to be entertained by some of the Indian tribes towards the white inhabitants, and from the utterly defenceless condition of our settlements, fears have been entertained for the safety of settlers, and recent events demonstrate that those fears have not been unfounded. To say nothing of property which has been destroyed and cattle and horses which have been driven off by the Indians, two men have fallen victims to the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage, and a woman after being severely wounded, has narrowly escaped with her life. It is a fact, too, that bands of hostile Indians are at this moment prowling in the vicinity of our border settlements.

Notwithstanding this condition of things, troops more than sufficient to afford an adequate security have been sent directly by us, hundreds of miles up the Missouri, where there is not now, and will not be for years to come, a single white settler to protect, the only effect of which can be to exasperate the Indians and drive them down upon us, who, meanwhile, are denied the necessary means of defence—our settlements liable to be laid waste, and the inhabitants exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the merciless savage.

That these circumstances have greatly retarded the growth and prosperity of the Territory, by deterring emigrants from coming hither, is notorious.

How long shall this state of affairs continue? Has the Government been misled by subordinate officers, who do not reside among us, and are criminally ignorant of our wants, or through corrupt design, have intentionally misrepresented our situation?

We now call upon the Government to listen to us, actual residents of Nebraska. We are best acquainted with our own necessities. Our citizens who have left their plows to rust in the furrow, their tools lying idle in the workship, their stores and their offices deserted, and gone forth to aid in defending their more exposed neighbors, are actuated by no idle spirit of adventure, nor are the families who are deserting our outer settlements impelled by groundless fears.

We have presented no colored picture, drawn in the excitement of the moment, but a plain statement of facts, in view of which, we again repeat, we appeal to the Government of the United States for protection—we ask it not as a favor: we demand it as our right!

Disastrous Result of the Omaha Indians' Buffalo Hunt—Battle with the Sioux—Logan Fontanelle Killed and Scalped.

From the Nebraskian, Aug. 1.

We recently announced the departure of the Omaha Indians from their new home on Black Bird Hills, on a buffalo hunt, from which they were not expected to return until about the 1st of September, but unfortunately, they encountered their relentless and too numerous enemies, the Sioux, with whom after having had a battle, in which, however, the Sioux were repulsed, they have returned, having lost several men, together with their chief, Logan Fontanelle, who was killed and scalped.

The Omahas, having reached the head of Horn River, were met, as they suppose, by a company of Sioux Indians, who killed two of their men. They had intended going to the head waters of the Loup Fork, but then determined to take another course, in order, if possible, to put their enemies on the wrong track, and accordingly they struck across to Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Loup Fork, about two hundred miles from Omaha City, in a direction from here a little north of west.

Finding an abundance of buffalo in that vicinity, they encamped and the first day made what is termed a successful "surround,"—*i. e.*, all the hunters of the tribe mount their horses and surround a herd of buffalo, and kill as many as they can. It is also a rule with them that if any hunter breaks the ring, men are appointed to whip him with a horsewhip, which is considered very disgraceful.

The following morning Logan Fontanelle, with several companies, went out from camp to ascertain the direction the buffalo had taken, in order to continue the hunt. Perceiving a herd of elk in the distance, they started in pursuit, when they were suddenly surprised by a party of Sioux. Logan being mounted on the fleetest horse chanced to be some ways in advance, and his retreat was cut off, while his companions with difficulty succeeded in regaining the camp, which was soon surrounded by about five hundred Indians, belonging to the Fort Laramie Sioux in connection with some Cheyennes and Arappahoes, when a fierce conflict ensued. Although the Omahas numbered but about two hundred fighting men, they succeeded in repulsing their assailants with a loss of only three killed and two severely wounded.

The following day Logan was found dead about twelve miles from camp, his scalp taken, and his body pierced with three bullets and five arrows. From the extent to which the earth around was stained with blood, together with other evidences of a desperate combat, it was apparent that Logan had sold his life as dearly as possible, and that he had caused at least one, and probably more, of his enemies to bite the dust, ere he breathed his last.

On Wednesday last, nine days after Logan's death, a part of the Omahas arrived with his body at Bellevue, to which place it was brought for interment. The funeral was attended not only by his own tribe, but by quite a number of the citizens of Bellevue and from this city. A part of the Episcopal burial service was read by Commodore Stephen Decatur, who also made some very appropriate remarks, while the tawny friends and relatives of the deceased stood around the grave, chanting in their wild manner the virtues and the daring deeds of their lamented chief, who will no more, this side of the spirit land, inspire them with his presence and lead them to the hunt and to the battle.

Logan Fontanelle was the head chief of the Omahas. His Indian name was Shun-ga-sca, meaning in English "White Horse." He was a half-breed—his father, Lucien Fontanelle, now deceased, having been one of the oldest Indian traders in the Upper Missouri country. Logan was born at Bellevue in this Territory, in September, 1823, and was therefore in his thirty-third year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education in the city of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the wild life he led, Logan was a perfect gentleman in his manners, kind and courteous to all, and brave and generous to a fault. It is a common remark with those who knew him best that Logan knew no fear. Endowed with more than ordinary intellect, the superiority of his mind was perceptible in all his transactions. He was for years the successful mediator between his tribe, whose entire affection and respect he possessed, and the white man, whose faithful friend he always was.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at former rates. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 315 bbls. Pearls, and 1,666 bbls. Pots,—together, 1,981 bbls.

COFFEE—Is not so active, but rules very firm, with sales of 1,200 pkgs. Java, at 14¼c.@14½c.; 600 bags Maracaibo, part at 11½c.; and 280 Rio, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is rather sparingly sought after, within our old range, with but a moderate amount offering:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Middling	11¼	11¼	11½	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12⅞
Fair	12½	12½	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and less inquired for, at $4@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are rare and needed, at full previous prices. No important change has occurred in Herrings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, but with moderate receipts, they continue pretty firm in price. The day's sales add up 5,600 bbls. within our range:

Interior State	$7 75 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 12 50

Canadian is unchanged. The day's sales amount to 1,000 bbls., inferior common to choice extra brands, at $8 75@10 25 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in slack request, and languid in price, with sales for the day of 750 bbls., inferior mixed to best extra grade, at $8 62½@10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is still scarce, and worth $6 50@$6 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The supply and demand are about equal,—both being very moderate; while prices are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, but is not so firm,—the day's sales embracing 10,300 bushels Southern at $2 10@$2 15 for ordinary to good White; and $1 85@$1 90 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied. 500 bushels new, afloat, brought $1 30. Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is abundant and cheaper,—with [illegible] at 86c.@88c., closing at 86c.@87c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is obtainable in small lots at 91 for new, and $1 25@$1 45 for old, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. Hull informs us that the receipts have continued light during the week and [illegible] by the light supply [illegible] on hand, and the advanced pretensions of holders of Hides. An advance of ½c. ℔ lb. has been obtained on some descriptions—Rio Grande having sold at 24c., which is the highest price paid this year. The principal receipts during this month will be from Orinoco, from which port several vessels are expected before the first of September. At Rio Grande vessels were loading for New-York. Receipts have been 11,880 Hides, as follows: 2,533 Savanilla, ex *Winthrop*; 3,725 Gambia and Bissau, ex *Hermitage*; 1,081 Maracaibo, ex *Ilva*, and Curacoa; 1,077 Porto Cabello, [illegible]; and 2,550 from Southern ports and the West Indies. Sales are: 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 19@20 lbs., at 22½c., six months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 a 21 lbs., at 24c., six months, less 1 ℔ cent., usual selection; [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 23½c., [illegible] the usual selection; 500 Dry Rio Grande Kip, 9 lbs., at 24½c. cash, less 3 ℔ cent., usual selection; 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, [illegible] at 24c., [illegible] usual selection, from second hands, (for Boston); 1,000 Dry Mexicans, to arrive, 21 lbs., at 18c. six months, usual selection; 350 Maracaibo, 20 lbs., at 18½c., six months, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, (from Curacoa,) 21@22 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 300 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., at 18½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 600 Dry Porto Cabello and Savanilla, 18½c. for the dry and at 17c. for the salted, six months; 813 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., at 19c., six months, as they run; 95 Dry Texas, (inferior,) 25 lbs., at 19½c. cash, less 4 ℔ cent., as they run; 1,000 Green Salted Bermuda, 70 lbs., at 8¼c. cash, less 4 ℔ cent., as they run; 1,500 Dry Western, on private terms, and 3,200 Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., (to arrive in Philadelphia,) at 18c., six months, rejecting water damaged, delivered here. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 75,600, as follows: 21,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20,000 Dry Rio Grande, —— Dry Orinoco, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 5,100 African, 3,550 Dry Savanilla, 1,300 Dry Maracaibo, 700 Dry San Juan, —— Dry Maranham, 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c., and —— Dry California. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Mazo Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 Hides; the *Kennebeck*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Odin*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Lucia*, from Orinoco, with 10,000 Hides; the *Comet*, from San Francisco, with 5,000 Hides—and others.

HOPS—Are still dull and heavy at 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LATHS—Are selling in lots, as wanted, at former figures.

LEAD—Is unchanged in demand and value.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull says that domestic tanned Sole continues in brisk demand, and sales are in advance of last week. The stock is further reduced, and it is the general opinion of the trade that a further advance will be obtained—the highest quotations having been reached and the market closing with an upward tendency in prices. Transactions have been limited by the supply, which is very meagre, and consists principally of light weights. Oak continues in good request, and many of the trade have advanced their prices, which, for some kinds, are fully 1c. ℔ lb. better. Receipts for the week have been 58,300 sides of Hemlock and 7,350 sides Oak, with sales of 60,900 Hemlock and 9,150 Oak, leaving on hand 45,300 Hemlock and 10,100 Oak. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good light, 33c.@33c.; do. do. good middle, 35@36c.; do. do. good heavy, 32c.@32c.; do. Spanish good all weights, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; do. do. good middle, 22½c.@24c.; do. do. good heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18½c.@19½c.; do. do. good middle, 20½c.@22½c.; do. do. good heavy, 18½c.@19½c.; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 17c.@19c.; do. do. do. poor do., 10c.@12c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.—on 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, being rather scarce, and held at 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, but the lightness of the stock interrupts business, while prices are supported. 300 bbls. Texas, and 100 hhds. Neuvitas Syrup were taken on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without change. Spirits Turpentine is dull, and quoted as low as 41½@42c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, the day's sales comprising 970 bbls., at $19 75@$19 81 for New Mess, $16 75@$17 for New Prime; and $19 37½@$19 50 for Old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and very firm at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the day's sales including 350 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and commands full rates; 400 bbls. were disposed of, during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $23@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, with only a moderate inquiry at languid rates.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up this week's business, thus: Goat—The market is inactive, and I have only to notice a sale of 40 bales Curacoa at 49c.@51c. The stock of this description is large. In Deer there have been no transactions, there being little or no stock in first hands. I quote:

San Juan	49c.@50c. ℔ lb.	Tampico	30c.@32c. ℔ lb.
Angostura	42c.@44c.	Curacoa	49c.@51c. ℔ lb.
Sisal	41c.@44c.	West India	18c.@25c.
Missouri	25c.@28c.	B. Ayres	35c.@40c. "
Tex. & Ark.	10c.@20c. Cash.		

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at full prices, with sales for the day of 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in lots, at 6¼c.@7c., and some New Orleans at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 8,000 lbs. prime were effected at former rates.

WHISKY—This day's transactions included 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40¼c.@41c., and 100 hhds. Drudge at 4½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb., and 200 bbls. Oil at 15s. For London there were taken 600 bbls. Oil at 17s. For other ports we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: A ship from Bathurst to Liverpool, Deals at £4; two from St. John to Liverpool £4@£4 1s. 6d., the latter now at Boston, destination having been changed from London; one from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, £4 2s. 6d.; one, 500 tons, to load Lumber at Bangor for Demerara, thence to London or Liverpool, Sugar £3 5s., and rum 3d.; a tern. schr, 540 tons, from Richmond to Glasgow, 350 hhds. Tobacco £2 8s.; a bark, 180 tons, for a 10 or 12 months' voyage on the Coast of Africa, $650 ℔ month; two brigs to Cadiz, light and heavy pipe Staves, $30 and $32; one to Lisbon, heavy pipe Staves, $18, thence to Rio Janeiro, Salt, 27s. 6d.; a bark, 300 tons, from Palermo or Messina to New-York, $2,800; a Br. schr. to Seville, pipe Staves, $26, thence to London, with Olive Oil, £1 15s., and other articles in proportion; a brig, 390 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $6 ℔ ton; a brig, from Wilmington to Mole, Guad., Lumber, $12; one from Jacksonville to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $11, and back to New-York, with Logwood, $6; and a brig to Constantinople, and one to Malaga and back, on private terms.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s. (Connells.) 75½; $300 City 6s. 99½; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s. 90½; $7,600 Pennsyl. 5s. 87½; $350 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s. '83, 86½; $4,000 Allegheny City 6s. '70, 76; 20 Pennsylv Railroad, 45; 311 Reading R. R. 48¾; 300 do. 48⅝; 350 do. 48½; 600 Morris Canal, 15½; 10 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 288 Susq. Canal, 12½; 200 Green Ridge Imp't Co. 4¼; 2 Lehigh Scrip, 70½; 5 New-Orleans Gas, 111; 50 Union Canal 10¼; 200 Little Schuyl R. R. 88¼; 12 Lehigh Nav. 60¼; 7 Minehill Railroad, 73; 1 Bank of North America, 166; 100 Girard Bank, 12¼; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 130; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 106½.

Between Boards—$1,000 Cincinnati W. W. 6s. 97; $2¼ Union Canal Preferred 6s. 14; 12 Pennsylvania R. R. 45; 100 Union Canal, 10¼; 100 Susq. Canal, 12⅝; 14 do., 12¾; 100 Reading Railroad 48¾; 100 Erie Railroad, 46¼.

Second Board—$4,000 Allegheny County (Valley) 6s. 74½; $1,000 do. (Steuben) 75¼; $1,000 Wilmington 6s. 89; $1,200 City Railroad 6s. 88½; $200 City 6s. 99½; 20 Minehill R. R. 73; 21 Reading R. R. 48½; 8 do. 48½; 311 do., 48½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 10 U. S. Bank, 2; 40 Mechanics' Bank, 30¼.

After Board—15 Union Canal Preferred, 6s. 13¼; 150 Union Canal, 10¼; 50 Reading Railroad, 48½; 150 do. 48⅝; 50 do. 48½; 200 New-Creek Coal Co., 2½; 150 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 100 Green Ridge Imp't, 4¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s. '68, 116½; Philadelphia 6s. 98¼@98½; Pennsylvania 5s. 87½@87⅝; Reading Railroad, 48⅝@48¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 87½@88; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s. '60, 97@100; Pennsyl. Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 15½@16¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s. '82, 78@79½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 22@22½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32@32½; Long Island Railroad, 17½@17¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 5½@6¼; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@2¾; Union Canal 10¼@10½; New-Creek, 2½@2¾.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½c. a pound. White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 78c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 78 cents. Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 56 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL, COAL.—Lehigh, and red and white ash coal, broken, egg and stove sizes, carefully prepared and under cover, for sale at the lowest market price. MARTIN & PEARSON, No. 420 Washington-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, carried from my yards, Nos. 365 Greenwich-st., 112 Duane-st., and Mulberry-st., corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MARBLE AND SLATE CO. CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $50 EACH. JOHN CRESSWELL, President. [illegible]

1,000 SHARES.—Of the Stock [illegible] & VANDERHOOF, No. [illegible] [illegible]

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities: [illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle, Hunter River; Brisbane and Ipswich, Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Castlemaine, Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency, Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

$750,000.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, part of an issue of One Million Dollars.

These Bonds are secured by a Second Mortgage upon the Road, upon which has been expended more than [illegible], and, with the first issue, will make the mortgage incumbrance upon the Road four million dollars, or less than half its cost up to this time.

This mortgage covers a large amount of real estate in this City, as well as many parcels on the line of the Road, not included in the first mortgage; and is also a FIRST and only mortgage upon the rolling stock and furniture of the Road, valued, (as per inventory of 31st March last,) at [illegible].

The Bonds are issued with interest Coupons attached, payable on the first days of February and August in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of August, 1861.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of this City as Trustees for the Bondholders, and recorded in all the Counties through which the Road passes.

The proceeds of the Bonds will be applied to the payment of the floating debt, and the completion of the double track to White Plains.

The security upon which these Bonds are based is believed to be in all respects ample. The annual gross earnings of the Road now exceed one million dollars, and the prospective business is highly encouraging. Circulars containing a detailed statement of the property pledged for the above loan, and any further information respecting it, can be had upon application to WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer of the Company, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, or to WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 11 William-st.

KEEGAN & TAYLOR—No. 35 Wall-st., [illegible] Bank Building.—Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

E. F. KEEGAN, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. R. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:
Bank of America. Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it. JAMES A. WALLER, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at [illegible] per cent. discount by the undersigned. W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. [illegible] Wall-st., (office of Messrs. E. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 13 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. N. E. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who intend going abroad should avoid trouble and obtain their passports before leaving the United States. Furnished by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public, No. 19 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 12 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, SING SING PRISON, July 23, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the subscriber, at his office in said Prison, until the 5th day of September, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the hire and services of [illegible] male convicts for the term of five years from the 1st of October next, to be employed in and upon the Cabinet, Chair and Upholstery business, including all the convicts which will remain upon the present contract, their upholstery contract at its termination on the 30th day of September next.

Also, Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the hire and services of fifty female convicts for the term of five years from the 1st day of September, 1855, to be employed in [illegible].

In proposing for the services of any of the above convicts, the price per day must be stated, the contractors in each case to furnish their own fuel for warming the shops, and brooms for sweeping the same. Suitable and convenient shop room for the prosecution of the business named in the above contract will be furnished by the State.

Payments will be required to be made at the end of each and every month, in current funds, at the Prison.

The Inspectors reserve to themselves the privilege of accepting any or rejecting all the bids made, if they deem the interest of the State to require the same.

CHRISTOPHER [illegible], Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and other [illegible] purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—REGULAR SALE—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
[illegible] Indiana State 5 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
[illegible] Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
[illegible] Erie Convertibles of 1871 ... $1,000 each
[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Bonds.
[illegible] Chicago and Mississippi 10 per cent. Income Bonds ... $1,000 each
[illegible] Maysville City 6 per cent. Bonds, due in [illegible]; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, (Issue to the Big Sandy Railroad) ... $1,000 each
[illegible] shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad ... each
[illegible] shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad ... each
[illegible] shares Erie Railroad ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co ... each
[illegible] shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co ... each
[illegible] shares Cumberland Coal Company ... $100 each
[illegible] shares North American Kerosene Gas Light Company ... each
[illegible] shares New-York and Shawangunk Mining Co ... each
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following [illegible] of the stock of the said Company, unless the [illegible] now due [illegible] standing in the name of [illegible] who have neglected to make payment of all [illegible] called for by the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:
[illegible] hundred and fifty (2,150) shares held by Messrs. [illegible]
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by [illegible]
Three (3) shares held by [illegible]
The same will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE &c.—On TUESDAY (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture. Also, chairs and [illegible], gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, in consequence of a change in business. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing and shipping at a moderate charge.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE—By ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Grand-st., of furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, bureaus, bedding, rugs, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glass ware, 20 gas chandeliers, and numerous other articles. Sale positive. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and can be had at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE—ON MONDAY, Aug. 13, at Nos. 110 and 112 Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock—genteel furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, mirrors, carpeting, cane, hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, stoves, ranges, kitchen utensils, crockery and glass ware, twenty gas chandeliers, and numerous other articles. Also, fixtures of the restaurant in the basement. Catalogues at office, No. 66 Nassau-st., or at the premises.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Aug 14, at 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in lots to suit retailers, a large and peremptory sale of all kinds of W. granite and common ware, French china, japanned ware, cut and pressed glassware, &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges. Retailers and country merchants are directed to the above.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, BRANDIES, WINES, TEA, COFFEE—TUESDAY, Aug 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, with fine raisins, prunes, [illegible], herring, salmon, olive oil, cigars, tobacco, claret, [illegible], blacks, [illegible], boots, [illegible], neck-ties.

JOHN S. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION SALES.—The subscriber will commence his regular Fall trade sales on THURSDAY, [illegible], at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st. Invoices intended for this sale should be sent in the day previous to be in time for the catalogue.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, a number of horses, carriages, wagons, &c. [illegible]
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the first of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the number [illegible], standing on the books of the Company on the 30th of June.
Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1865, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.
Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York [illegible].

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible], and be reopened on the [illegible].
Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested [illegible] before said 15th inst. in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from [illegible].
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on [illegible], the 6th inst.
NEW-YORK, Aug 3, 1855.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.
AUG 1 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.
jy10-lawtw2y D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily obtained and laid as

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, AS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced, and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs, render it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building, first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:
JOHN BRODIE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 19th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the ensuing Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also, [illegible] pippin vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, [illegible] for hoisting, [illegible] &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 13th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.
Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Betmer,
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P. P. Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Bonnard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.
Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report ... $2,[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policies		$139,411 46
Interest	$[illegible]	
Less included in last statement	77,[illegible] 14	44,[illegible]
		2[illegible]
Total		$3,175,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12,[illegible]
Paid Commissions	5,[illegible]
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 [illegible]
Paid Claims by death and additions to same	51,921 38
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,[illegible]
Paid reduction of premiums	668 52
Paid annuities	384 17
	81,[illegible]
Total assets	$3,094,[illegible] 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$12,[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	2,953,[illegible]
Fire Insurance account	364 [illegible]
Premium account, (quarters not due)	86,080 43
Bills receivable	3,[illegible] 62
Deposited for Taxes	4,[illegible]
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	35,643 10
Due from agents	56,077 89
Total	$3,094,[illegible] 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$475,[illegible]
Losses by Death, not due	$38,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$22,[illegible]
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855	8,[illegible]
Total number running 1st Aug. 1855	8,358

Of which 7,319 are for Life.
Of which [illegible] are for 7 years.
Of which 34 are for 1 year.
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.
Total ... 8,358

Increase in amount at Risk	$607,[illegible] 00
Increase in amount of Policies	163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase	$2,[illegible] 52

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I. ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
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Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lycurgus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 17th day of July, 1855. Present Hon. AUGUSTUS BOCKES, Justice.
SUPREME COURT.—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW-YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court:
On motion of Frederick S. Root, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that Junet J. Whitehouse, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 6th day of July 1855, be and he hereby is continued in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Junet J. Whitehouse such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 3 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he, or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver under this decree and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the City of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.
And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.
Entered July 24, 1855. [A copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.
F. S. ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs.
jy30-law6wM

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	E. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Boissange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Bronson,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Dayton,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	Smith J. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Luger,	George C. Luger,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain-er, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Himbeck,		David S. Holmes
George Read,	James E. Quinn,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 6 Wall-st. and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARVIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, WM. PITT PALMER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of NATHANIEL RICHARDS, Esq., deceased, and A. J. SMITH, Secretary.
By order of the Board. A. J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS—By LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN—the only positively self-sealing air-tight can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement! Acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily sealed and opened, and never fail to preserve peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green peas, corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted.
BROWNELL & CO., 310 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. [illegible] Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 315 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, who cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the most celebrated oculists of the age, and is the very best application that can be used for Inflammatory Diseases of the Eyes. It acts almost like magic, and speedily removes all appearances of disease. Many cases of almost total blindness have been cured by it, and many physicians have proved it so eminently successful in their practice, that they rely confidently upon it. For sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary, which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to re-establish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office, Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING (JACOB) PIANO—New, round corners, for $250. Second hand Chickering for $130, good one for $120, one for $60, and one for $30. New pianos from five factories. All will be sold very low.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of first rate cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., opposite the Astor House.

FULGHUM'S PATENT POINTED ARMED SELF-SETTING CIRCULAR SAWMILL.—A working model of this machine is on exhibition at No. 135 Centre-st., [illegible] the undersigned, agent for the sale of State and County rights, will take pleasure in showing to all who may call the mode of operation at any time between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. At all other hours he may be found at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st.
J. H. HUTTON, Agent.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the shortest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, April 2, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 5 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:35 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:20 P. M. Cleveland 6:55 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 4:10 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M., in time to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they can proceed, reaching St. Louis at 9:30 P. M., in springtime, also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:00 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 9 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 11:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE to PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express Trains for Providence, Hartford and [illegible] Railroad, leave Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Returning, leave Providence at 6:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.
Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.
Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:
Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
F. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 6:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 6 P. M.
This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. [illegible] 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Sundays, [illegible] every day, excepting Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sundays, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 5 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 1 A. M.; Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 and 9:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by the New-London line, and arrive at Newport at 5:30, and Providence at 5:30 in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London lines. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line, at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER, to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 1st, and $3 in 2d class cars; and at 5 P. M., accommodation, $2 25 in 1st, at 12 M., $2 25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO., for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 53 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
CHAUNCEY CLARK,
ERIE L. HALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JACOB DURYEE,
ISAAC DURYEE,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
No. 257 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.
The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended to the late firm.
ISAAC DURYEE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, commissioners, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. For details of contracts, address the Company, together with their awarded [illegible] apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machine being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they deserve the testimony of [illegible]. In cities and large towns they should be the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to [illegible] in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, NICKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] South Front-st. Philadelphia.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING—The No. 1 grade is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool. Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

[illegible]

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin ... $130
Price of passage, second cabin ... [illegible]
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 33 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Shamrock, new,
Driver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Constantine, new,	City of Brooklyn, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	[illegible]
Arctic,	Antarctic,	[illegible]
Empress,	Andrew Foster,	Cheshire Duck,
St. Louis,	Sebastopol,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Roberts,	Dauphine,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Constellation,	Centurion,
Jamestown,	Conqueror,	Constantinople,
Compromise,	New Hampshire,	F. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Frederick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Newport Ponce,	American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FIRST PACKET SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL—The splendid new Black Star Packet ship JEREMIAH THOMPSON, Capt. Bursley, will haul into the stream on MONDAY, and will positively sail on the 15th inst., her regular day. She has superior accommodations for a few more passengers in [illegible] cabin ... each
Second Cabin passengers ... each
Steerage passengers ... each
All of whom will be found by the ship. Apply on board, at Pier No. 30 East River, near Catharine Market, or to
SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW,
No. 275 Pearl-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.
Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom she has excellent accommodations, $120, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, August 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the U. S. M. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors. Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco (including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $5. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $30. Pilatka $33.
The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS—Prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 25.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs), West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. S. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. H. E. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. [illegible] will connect this steamer each way, to and from Albany. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING—Steamer CLINTON, Captain JAMES ELSEBURY, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6 o'clock, A. M., touching at Ames at each way.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SLANE against JOAB SCARRITT and others.—To the Creditors of JOHN CAMBLE and WILLIAM A. BOWES. You are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend at his office, No. [illegible], on [illegible] day, 18th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock [illegible] for the purpose of ascertaining the equitable amounts [illegible] assigned by said Camble and Bowes, to Henry M. [illegible], and to take proof [illegible] Dated Aug. 2, 1855. WILLIAM BOWES, [illegible] Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LOUISA FELLOWS, HENRY SCHELL and EDWARD SCHELL against LOUIS A. LEGAY, [illegible].
LOUIS A. LEGAY, the above named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible], in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on [illegible] from the 21st day of April, 1855, on $741 [illegible], 1855 day of June, 1855, on $741 [illegible], and from the [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated June [illegible], 1855.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE HARRISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William S. Harison, No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible].
WILLIAM S. HARISON,
J. CHAMPLIN HARISON, } Administrators.
THOMAS L. HARISON

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 33 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Executors and Trustees,
ANDREW LEARY, and } &c., of Andrew Leary,
BRIDGET LEARY. } deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of Thomas Smith, No. [illegible] street, formerly Williamsburgh, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1855.
THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
SARAH J. SMITH,
jy[illegible]-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 33 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
THOMAS J. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, No. [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. [illegible], 1855.
WARREN RICHMOND,
WILLIAM H. DE LA [illegible], } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of CHARLES F. LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1855.
CHARLES F. LOCKWOOD, Administrator,
MARTHA H. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.
WM. E. [illegible], Administrator,
ELIZA [illegible] HILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.
JOHN [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—[illegible]
BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] COX, Esq., No. 33 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855.
SUSAN JUDE, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles F. Hart, Esq., No. 31 William-st., New-York, on or before the 18th day of [illegible] next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
LYDIA MILLS,
JNO. T. MILLS, } Executors.
JACOB D. MILLS,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SEAMAN, will run from foot of Robinson-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leave [illegible].	
Monday, Aug. 6	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7	[illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8	[illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8	4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9	[illegible] A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9	4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10	[illegible]
Friday, Aug. 10	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11	[illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 11	2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11	[illegible]
Sunday, Aug. 12	[illegible] A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12	[illegible]
Monday, Aug. 13	2 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13	[illegible]
Monday, Aug. 13	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14	[illegible] A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY—CHANGE OF TIME, AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Cutchogue, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, [illegible] cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.
On and after July [illegible], 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POOL, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, touching the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport, 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. P. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] South-st., or of E. P. & C. W. BELLOWS, No. [illegible] West-st., New-York.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON HOBBY, leaves New-York, foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6 o'clock, touching at the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAYES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer afloat for such purposes, having a dancing saloon 120 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to W. H. GROVER, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. [illegible], will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York, [illegible] Spring-st., at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, [illegible] A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. Leaving Coney Island at [illegible] A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. Half price for children.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over all other [illegible]. American manufacturers, and the merits of this paint [illegible] with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence [illegible] upon always obtaining any desired quantity of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself. Prices and terms, which are the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

FURNITURE.

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, No. [illegible] Water-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

ARRENDALE'S CHAIR COMPANY WORLD.—A STORY WILLIAMSBURG [illegible] CHAIRS, suitable for FLOORS, SKYLIGHTS, VAULTS, AND DECK [illegible]. [illegible] other office, No. 449 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. [illegible], No. [illegible] Murray-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigration Depot, Castle Garden.

On Saturday morning an emigrant vessel arrived from Liverpool, the *West Point*, Capt. Mullines, with 364 passengers. The amount of the specie brought by these passengers was £7,217, or nearly $36,085, averaging nearly $100 for each man, woman and child. They were mostly Irish, thus ignoring the assertion made publicly the other day by a prominent political speaker in front of our City Hall, that the first roof under which an emigrant [illegible] puts his head in America is a "workhouse," and the second a "jail." These were not the exact words of the orator, but they were precisely tantamount to them, and embodied a [illegible] complaint against the expense of American [illegible] to raise such buildings for a nation designated as "paupers."

Most of the emigrants went away from the depot in the course of the day, by the different railroad routes, to the West. Some few went into the City, but many went to Boston by steamboat. There had been no sickness. There was not the slightest disturbance produced by the runners, though the attempt was made. These parties had [illegible] alongside the ship, about 3 o'clock in the morning, but they did not succeed in getting any of the passengers off the ship. The whole affair passed off quietly.

Sunday up till noon there were no fresh arrivals. About fifty emigrants were inside the building, mostly persons waiting for remittances from their friends in the interior previous to their departure. They are staying here of course without cost to themselves excepting for refreshments—they have the privilege of going out to procure [illegible] if dissatisfied with the bread and cheese, [illegible] other sustenance provided at cost inside the cool and pleasant depot. Those who have absolutely no means, are provided for at the expense of the Commission. Those we saw looked well, lively and happy.

Certainly it is a shame that political capital should be sought to be made out of further agitation on this subject. The public, however, will well see through this transparent device.

The following placard has been pretty extensively [illegible] through the Ward, and also up town:

Citizens of the First Ward: You have nobly [illegible] your far-famed reputation by unanimously [illegible] to the call of the Committee, whom your [illegible] selected to lead you on to vindicate that noble [illegible] the Workingmen's Rights! Citizens and fellow workingmen! we are proud of the honor you conferred upon us, and we pledge ourselves never to falter in the great cause until we have obtained all that you have contended for—Free Trade and the People's Rights—[illegible] to Railroad Speculators, and the removal of [illegible] pest—the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. Citizens! since our last great meeting we have [illegible] good men come forward and are pledged to give [illegible] support in our great work! Thus you see, my [illegible], we are not alone—thousands from all parts of [illegible] will be with us heart and hand! Fellow workingmen, be of good cheer! Go on with the work you [illegible]! Gather your friends around you, for we will hold a great Mass Meeting on Monday Evening, Aug. 13, on the Battery! And then we will show [illegible] Armed Tyrants, Rich Monopolists, Knavish Politicians, Railroad Speculators, Hypocritical Blood-suckers, and Unpatriotic Desecrators of Revolutionary Rights, [illegible] that we are determined to obtain our lawful rights as Citizens of the [illegible]

(Signed) WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

City Mortality.

According to the official statement of the City Inspector 303 deaths occurred in this City the last week—an increase of 13 on the mortality of the previous week. As usual, about four-fifths of the deaths were among children. Two cases of [illegible] are reported, 40 of diarrhœa, 26 of dysentery, 30 of consumption, 6 of smallpox, 14 of debility, 24 of dropsy in the head, 8 of measles, 20 of hooping cough, and 114 of cholera infantum. Of the whole number of deaths 23 were from violent causes. Nativities—United States, 209; Ireland 56; Germany, 25; and the balance from various European countries. The total number of deaths in the City for the corresponding week of last year was 1,060.

Injured by a Blast.

A boy named James Halsin was severely injured by a stone cast up from a blast in Forty-[illegible]-street, where a sewer is in process of construction. He was conveyed to his residence in Forty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, and properly attended to.

Body Found.

The body of the steward of the schooner *Clara Jane*, drowned by jumping overboard from that vessel's boat while in contact with the steamer *Josephine*, was recovered yesterday morning at Quarantine.

☞ Yesterday was decidedly the pleasantest day of the season—neither too hot nor too cold—a day to please everybody. As a consequence, Hoboken, Staten and Coney Islands, and all the suburban resorts had an unusually large number of visitors including men, women and babies.

☞ There is much talk among the honest, charitable and quiet people, as to Mayor Wood's licensing ten additional stages to run through Broadway below the Park, while that thoroughfare is so terribly crowded.

☞ It would appear from yesterday's *Herald* that one of its staff was inveigled into recruiting for the Crimea while on a bust.

Drowned.

Albert Wells Norton, a lad aged 13 years, on Saturday, fell into the water from on board of a boat at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was recovered in about an hour.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

At the Tombs for the forty-eight hours ending with the closing of the Court yesterday, there were sixty-one arrests and examinations, none of which presented any but the stereotyped features, and but few of the parties knowing aught of the wherefore of the intoxicating drinks. Of the entire number, none paid the fine. The frequency of these cases and the large number of the prisoners brought up, added to their general condition, prevent a full detail in their [illegible].

JEFFERSON MARKET.

At this Court, no examinations were held. There is a very heavy calendar for disposal this day; the number of parties up for drunkenness was twenty-three.

ESSEX MARKET.

At the Third District Court there were several examinations held. Of the number of affidavits presented, two females were made drunk by the kind [illegible] of loving husbands, who furnished the [illegible]. Several of the individuals knew naught of their [illegible], and the remainder purchased theirs at places [illegible].

Brooklyn.

Twenty-[illegible] persons were arrested by the police in Brooklyn for drunkenness during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

Police News.

ASSAULT WITH A CART-RUNG.

[illegible] fight occurred at midnight on Saturday, at the foot of Gibson-street, among some laborers, in which Patrick Murray was struck on the head with a cart rung in the hands of Michael Connelly. The [illegible] was arrested by Policeman Wilder of the [illegible] District, and taken before Justice Wood yesterday. He was held to await the result of the injuries.

[illegible]

On Saturday last, a young woman named Henrietta [illegible] was arrested, charged with having thrown [illegible] on the dress of a rival of the name of Clara West, to the destruction of her dress, valued at twenty dollars. Accused was taken before Justice Connolly and committed for trial.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

John Brennan, Peter Leonard and Lawrence Weaver, [illegible] men of questionable character, were Saturday [illegible] by officers Martin and Gray, of the [illegible] District, charged with rioting. It is alleged [illegible] had attacked a party who were peaceably [illegible] at a house in Centre-street, [illegible] with a hearty repulse. A second attack [illegible] by the same party, the result whereof was a [illegible]. The above parties were arrested and [illegible] before Justice Connelly, and by him [illegible].

ASSAULT WITH A FILE.

[illegible] Welsh was arrested [illegible] charge of having during a fight with one Patrick Mullins, stabbed him in the head, inflicting a very serious wound, with a file. The injured man lies in a very precarious state at his residence, where he is being attended by two physicians. Welsh was committed to await an examination.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.

Our readers will remember the recent arrest of McFall and Curtis, two burglars charged with being engaged in breaking open a house in Fourteenth-street and stealing therefrom money and goods to the value of $800. At the time a third man, named Irving, 18 years of age, was arrested, but escaped, since which time the police have been in earnest pursuit of him until yesterday, when Policeman Knapp, attached to the Court of Sessions, heard that Irving was to be found at the residence of his mother in Twentieth-street, near the Third-avenue. After a partial search of the premises Irving was noticed to be making his escape; the policeman immediately pursued, and succeeded, after a fight, in arresting the villain, who was taken before Justice Pearcy, who held him for examination. Prisoner was to have left the country yesterday.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY AND ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED THIEF.

At a late hour on Saturday night, a young man, aged only nineteen years, giving his name as George Warren, was arrested by Officers Webster and Slater, of the Fifth District, on suspicion of being a burglar. He had at the time in his possession a basket and a bundle, in which was discovered property of considerable value, consisting of wearing apparel and jewelry. Prisoner was seen by the policemen at the corner of Anthony-street and West Broadway, with an accomplice, one of them went into a corner house, having with him the property in question. On seeing the Police they made to escape, but were pursued by Slater, when Warren was captured by Policeman Webster at the corner of Church and Anthony streets; the other *succeeded in getting clear*. On an after search at the Police Station-House there were found in his pocket two silver spoons, two pencil cases, one silver fruit knife, five pearl studs, and a gold watch guard hook. The property above was found at the back of the scuttle on the roof of the house which they were observed to enter. The accused was held to await investigation.

THE VIOLINIST OFF HIS GUARD.

At a late hour on Friday night, as a German musician named Henrich Herring, of No. 260 Delancey-street, was met by a female, who, addressing him, spoke in disparagement of her other half, who, according to her "say so," had left her "lonely and alone;" after some time he was induced to enter the house No. 53 Oliver-street, with her, where he proceeded to make himself perfectly at home; shortly after, however, the husband found his way to the room, and rather effectually mauled the musical genius, who, on effecting his escape from the premises, found himself minus $51 50 which he had in his pantaloons pockets when he entered. He called at the Fourth Ward Station, and the parties were arrested, the money being found in their possession. They were committed by the Magistrate.

ARREST AS ACCESSORY.

On Saturday evening, Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth District, arrived from Rondout, having in custody John H. Scott, a young man who stands charged, by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, as accessory to the homicide of one Thomas Kelly, who met his death by falling from the steamer *Splendid*, running hence to Rondout. Deceased was intoxicated while on board the boat, and being disorderly, was ordered on deck by Mr Scott. He remained on deck until the arrival of the boat at its dock foot of Duane-street, when he fell overboard and was drowned.

ATTEMPTED SEDUCTION.

Charles Hall, a painter, was on Saturday committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of attempting to induce a little girl of the age of 10 years to go with him to Hoboken for purposes of an improper nature. It appears that the child severely rebuked the man and then brought about his arrest.

[Advertisement.]

FULL LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS ON CANVAS.—The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect our full life size Photographs, which are taken at no other establishment in the world. Photographs in oil, pastel and water colors of any size, colored by our Parisian artists and finished in a style unequaled by any imitators. Photographs of every description made from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Gurney & Fredricks, No 349 Broadway, and No. 46 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris.

[Advertisement.]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole sewing-machine world before, Singer has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great times at this popular Theatre to-night. The grand Irish Historic Drama of "O'Neal the Great" is to be produced in great splendor, Mr. J. R. Scott and a powerful Company appearing in it. Mons. Schmidt and M'lle. Therese also appear in a comic ballet called "Diana and her Nymphs," in which they will execute several popular dances; and the whole will conclude with the farce of "Crossing the Line."

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILY GUARDIANS.—Dr. Jas. McClintock's Whooping Cough Remedy and his Diarrhœa Cordial give instant relief and effect rapid cures of whooping cough and croup. Also, diarrhœa, cholera morbus and Summer complaints. Sold by A. Cushman & Co., No. 295 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE.—Let those who admire real artistic work, and want to get a most splendid picture, get an Ambrotype at Tomlinson's Gallery, No 54 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Parents, don't wait, for childrens' likenesses cannot be taken by this process after death.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The best chance to make money and to do good at the same time may be had by young men in every county, by engaging in the sale of our new, useful and popular books. For particulars address Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

LONG ISLAND.

Church Difficulty.

The Colored Society worshipping in Bridge-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Williamson, do not seem to get along any more harmoniously than some of their more favored brethren who are white. At the usual hour for holding service yesterday morning, the street and yard in front of the Church was the scene of quite an excitement, and but for the timely arrival of a posse of the Fourth District Police, the consequences must have been serious; as it was, the warfare was confined to words, threats and mutual recrimination.

It appears that at a meeting of the Society held last Tuesday night, the pastor directed the Trustees to prepare a report of the state of the Society for the quarterly conference. This the Trustees refused to do. They were willing to report to the Society by whom they were elected, but acknowledged no consanguinity with the conference. Hence the disturbance. The pastor threatened to throw the Trustees out of the window if they entered the church next (yesterday) Sunday. On Saturday the Trustees wished to get into the church, and they found that the pastor had locked the doors and had the keys in his possession. The Trustees, after consulting a legal gentleman, had the doors broken open and new locks put on.

Yesterday morning the pastor discovering what had been done, was determined that the Trustees and their friends should not enter, and their attempt to do so was what made it necessary for the police to interfere to preserve the peace. Rev. Mr. Williamson was so much excited that one of the officers found it necessary to handle him rather roughly, and threatened to lock him up, for which treatment he avowed his intention of making a complaint for assault and battery. How the difficulty will terminate, remains to be seen.

School Policy.

The Board of Education at their last meeting decided to expend $3,500 in repairs on the miserable old school building known as No. 5, at the corner of Gold-street and Myrtle-avenue. This school property is almost worthless for school purposes, the lot being only about half the proper size, and the building stands out even with the street and has no other playgrounds than those the streets afford. The lot would be valuable for business purposes as it is on the corner, while the noise and the danger of the children being run over by the cars, makes it the most undesirable school property in Brooklyn. The true policy, and the only tolerable policy, would be for the Board to dispose of the property and secure a proper site in the centre of a block in a quiet street, and erect a large first-class house, as the neighborhood will *easily sustain a large school. To expend thirty*-five hundred dollars in repairs on the old building, it strikes us, will be a waste of money to no good purpose. Rub up your notions of economy, gentlemen.

Youthful Miscreants Arrested.

For a long time, citizens of the Eighth Ward, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, have been annoyed by a gathering of depraved boys and girls, who almost daily have assembled in the woods in that locality during the present Summer. By their *vicious* conduct they have rendered that locality a reproach to the city. They have not hesitated to knock down and rob peaceable citizens or travelers passing their haunt—robbing groceries, peanut stands and hen-roosts for diversion, and it is believed that many of the petty thefts committed in the heart of the city may be traced to members of this organization—for such it really is—numbering about sixty boys, between the ages of 15 and 20, and abandoned girls of about the same age. Having become a terror to the whole neighborhood, rendering it dangerous for any person, old or young, male or female, to venture into any portion of that sparsely settled Ward alone, Capt. Smith, of the First District Police, was applied to for assistance to remove the evil. That officer at once set on foot a plan to accomplish the object, and on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the *Mayor and a posse of the First District Police*, he started for the place designated and by good management succeeded in arresting sixteen of the party, including three girls.

All of these were of the most depraved character. When brought to the City Hall all but seven were discharged, after being reprimanded, and the balance were held for examination upon various charges. Among the number arrested is the notorious James Coyle, who escaped from the Third District Station-house a few weeks since, while awaiting an examination for attempting to kill Mr. David C. Healy, and others equally noted for their brutal and vicious exploits. This is the second or third time, within as many years, that similar gangs to this have been broken up in the Eighth Ward, and something should be done now to put a complete stop to these organizations.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

One hundred and twenty-three deaths are reported by the Health Officer for the week ending the 11th inst., from the following

DISEASES.—Cancer, congestion of the lungs, croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the stomach, parturition, scrofula, sprue—1 each. Cholera morbus, debility, dropsy, inflammation of the lungs—2 each. Inflammation of the brain, old age, teething—three each. Dysentery, 4; diarrhœa, 5; congestion of the brain, dropsy in the head, stillborn—7 each. Consumption, 8; marasmus, 14; convulsions, 11; cholera infantum, 32. Males, 73; females 50. Adults, 22; children, 101. Total, 123.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Saturday morning last, a stable and contents located on the Hunterfly road, in the Ninth Ward, was entirely consumed by fire, together with a quantity of building material stored therein. The property was owned by Amos Beldon, of No. 1 Rutger-place, New-York, whose loss is estimated at $2,000.

Brooklyn Eastern District.

This portion of the city of Churches was unusually quiet Saturday night and Sunday. In the Sixth District there were but two arrests for intoxication. A German, named Shaffer, was arrested for indulging in that of late "quite fashionable amusement" beating his wife. He was held for examination. There have been five arrests during the past week on the above charge, and husbands in that portion of the city seem to have a "penchant" for such exercise.

Officer Morris, of the Fifth District Police, succeeded on Saturday evening in obtaining a horse, wagon, and harness which was stolen from Hastings on Sunday night last, and for which a reward of $100 was offered. He was patrolling his beat when a man in a wagon called to him and asked where the ferry was? On Officer Morris' informing him, he looked into his wagon and saw a bundle. On asking him what it was, the driver became frightened and ran off, leaving the officer in possession of the wagon. The establishment will be returned to its owner.

Wm. O'Conner was arrested on a charge of stealing a of pair pantaloons from Dr. Harris. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, by Justice Jacobs. James Duffy was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to kill his wife. He was committed for examination by the above Justice.

There was one case of intoxication in this District. He was committed to the Penitentiary for ten days.

Census Returns of Suffolk County.

Towns.	Population.	Dwellings.	Families.
Huntington	8,235	1,309	1,496
Islip	3,282	586	673
Smithtown	2,104	377	413
Brookhaven	9,833	1,630	1,959
Village of Patchogue	1,562	—	—
Riverhead	2,775	533	595
Riverhead Village	812	—	—
Southold	5,677	1,046	1,199
Shelter Island	487	84	96
South Hampton	6,855	1,244	1,398
Shinnecock Indians	161	—	—
East Hampton	2,160	390	431
Total of County	41,390		

The Fatal Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Tuesday I noticed what was purported to be an account of the accident happened on the Long Island Railroad of last Saturday, wherein certain serious misstatements appear, to the disadvantage of the attaches of the train, without quoting which I will simply give you the statement as is, corroborated by a number of persons present, some of whom were eye witnesses of the sad and melancholy affair. The cars, after stopping their usual time at Farmingdale, were, after due notice and warning being given by the conductor, started on their way; at the same time three of the hindermost cars were detached from the train, to lie over until return of Monday. While the cars were in motion, many, as usual, sprung from the platform; among others were Mr. Brown and son, from Babylon, who had not before been on the train. Taking passage at that point, the son had reached the standee, and, turning to his father—who had then hold of the iron railing—tried to assist him in gaining the same. The point of his taking hold was upon the inclined portion of the platform (stationed there,) when, coming to the top, he stumbled, and was dragged between the cars and it, when it is supposed his feet were caught by the wheel, and subsequently run over by that, which was the last car attached to the train, and the three to be left as above stated. The son, a lad of some 17 years, being asked who it was, said it was his father. A gentleman standing beside him asked what he would have done,—at the same time tried at once to stop the train by pulling the rope. Finding he could not succeed, he and others went to look up the Conductor. Coming across a brakeman, the alarm was at once given by the whistle, and the cars were stopped. As soon as the Conductor learned of the circumstance, he at once ordered the cars to return. On arriving at the spot, the sequel was horribly portrayed by the mangled and then almost lifeless corpse of the father, while the son in agony stood aloof, "wondering what in the world he should do." Mr. Smith, the well known and gentlemanly Conductor, used all possible means in procuring a Doctor and Coroner, giving particular instructions to parties there to procure means for the removal of the body to his late home, and such other necessary provisions of expense, &c., attending thereto. The accident, though much to be lamented, cannot, I think, by any manner of means, be charged either to the Conductor or his assistants, but was an accident entirely.

Mr. Smith has been long attached to the Road as conductor and agent, has ever proved himself competent for his post, and I believe has never before had but one similar or unfortunate occurrence, and that was from the jumping off of the platform while the cars were in rapid motion. By giving this a place in your columns it may not only be of justice to all concerned, but a warning to those who never are ready to get into the cars until after they are under way.

Respectfully, A PASSENGER.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Neptune Club.

The Neptune Club, composed of about twenty-five young men from this city, was organized some five or six years since. The Club have erected a fine club-house at the Highlands, on the banks of the Navesink River, in a delightful situation upon the grounds of Mr. Hartshorne. The Club keep open house during the hot months, for the members and such friends as may choose to call on them. The establishment is sustained by the payment of monthly dues, and any member is privileged to pass all his time at the house, if he chooses.

The establishment is supplied with a steward, waiters, cooks, &c., with full accommodations for the members, including yachts, boats, fishing *tackle, &c., &c. While on a sailing excursion a few evenings* since a party of ladies and gentlemen of our acquaintance were overtaken by a violent storm on the river, when near the Club House, and sought shelter and the hospitalities of the Club, which were tendered in a most generous and gallant manner. The party remaining till the elements were calm, returned to the Ocean House, where they were stopping. Mr. Abram P. Flower, of this City, one of the party, gave the Club a dinner at the Club House the *following* day, at his own cost, as some return for their hospitality on the evening previous.

Long Branch Association.

The Members of this Association, held their first Hop on Friday evening last at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., Messrs. M. M. Van Dyke and J. H. Cooper, *Proprietors*.

The Committee of Arrangements consisting of His Excellency Gov. R. M. Price, Hon. D. D. Conover, *President of the Board of Councilmen*, and six others, with a large and brilliant company, assembled in the parlors, and commenced dancing about 9 o'clock P. M. Supper was served at 11 o'clock. The occasion was one that will not easily be forgotten, and the Association were fortunate in the selection of their hosts of the Metropolitan, who evidently understood their business to a charm. We have seldom witnessed a happier company of all ages assembled on a similar occasion. The fair and gay company departed at about 2 o'clock in admirable spirits.

Ferry Accident.

An accident occurred at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-street, on Saturday morning, by which two old men and a horse and wagon were rather unceremoniously baptised in an attempt to drive upon the boat after it had been cast loose. They managed to get the horse on, when the boat started, and horse, wagon, men, and all, went down between the boat and bridge. The men were immediately got out, and the horse, having become detached from the wagon, was finally got out by lowering the bridge. The wagon sunk, but was subsequently raised.

New Line of Stages.

A new line of stages will commence running to-day between Hoboken and English Neighborhood, leaving Hoboken twice a day—at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Cricket.

A match will be played to-day at Hoboken between the New-York and Newark Clubs. The play will commence at 9 o'clock.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, Mr. Peter A. Lehman to Miss Sarah M. Merrill, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Mallett, of No 171 East 17th st., Mr. Henry T. Saunders, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss Sarah Maria McConnell, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. John H. Stout to Miss Joanna Johnson, all of this City.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 11, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Thomas B. Clough, aged 37 years and 6 months. Mr. Clough was born in Massachusetts and was for some time a resident of California and the Sandwich Islands.

☞ California papers please copy.

On Saturday, Aug. 11, Miss Mary Davidson, in the 58th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 11, Sydney Alfred, youngest child of Henry T. and Priscilla Mary Brown.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at the residence of her son, No. 287 Columbia st., Mrs. Margaret Sauer, at the advanced age of 80 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

On Sunday, Aug. 12, Julian Livingston, son of Charles A. and Julia L. Peabody, of this City, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

In Wheat Sheaf, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, Cornelius Sutton, formerly of New-York, aged 50 years 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 14th inst. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 11.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	96
5,000	do	s60 95
10,000	Illinois 6s, '67	105
20,000	Ind'a State 5s	s3 85
50,000	Virginia 6s	s30 92
3,000	Missouri 6s	c 90
5,000	California 7s, '70	87
8,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3 91
4,000	Gosh. Line Bonds	92
500	L.I. Con. R. R. Bds.	86
15,000	do	[illegible]
5,000	do	b60 [illegible]
54,000	do	b3 [illegible]
18,500	do	c [illegible]
5,000	do	b60 [illegible]
15,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds.	b30 [illegible]
5,600	do	c [illegible]
500	New-York Cen. 6s.	91
10,000	do	91
5,000	N.Y. Cent'l 7's.	b60. 103
7,000	T.H & Al 2d M.Bs.	85
90	Mechanics' Bank	118
80	Merchants' Ex. Bank	107
10	Metropolitan Bank	109
50	Market Bank	109
26	Corn Ex. Bank	b3 102
16	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	131
50	do	b60 132
17	Canton Co.	b4 28
300	Nic. Transit Co.	c 19
100	do	b30 19
75	do	c 19
100	do	b60 19
750	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 29
100	do	b15 29
100	do	b3 29
100	do	b60 29
100	do	s3 29
25	Mahanoy & S. C Co	45
50	Clev. & Pitts. R R	b60 77
100	do	77
100	do	78
150	Clev. & Tol R R.	b60 93
50	do	93

135	N. Y. Cen R.R.	opg. 102
100	do	s30 101
50	do	b30 102
100	do	b30 102
400	do	b60 103
100	do	opg. 101
22	do	c 101
50	Erie Railroad	b30 53
50	do	b10 52
50	do	b15 52
361	do	c 52
100	do	b60 53
800	do	s30 52
200	do	s3 52
50	do	b3 52
100	do	s30 52
100	do	b60 53
200	Harlem Railroad	b3 29
350	Reading Railroad	s3 97
10	do	96
100	do	b30 97
150	do	s3 97
100	do	s3 97
250	do	s3 97
400	do	s3 97
500	do	b30 97
100	Hud. River R.	s30 41
50	do	s3 41
112	do	s3 41
13	Mich. Cen. R.	c 102
37	Mich S. & N. I. R. R.	105
50	do	105
50	do	105
100	Panama Railroad	b3 109
20	Clev., C. & Cin.	107
114	Ills Cen R. R.	swk 97
200	do	b3 97
500	do	b60 97
50	Galena & Chi RR	b3 119
25	do	b60 112
[illegible]	do	111
20	Chic & R I R R.	b10 90
50	do	90
50	Penn Coal Co.	103

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	New York Cen. 7s	103	100	Cumber. Coal Co	b60 29
1,600	Pan. Bs. (2d issue)	119	25	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	89
200	Nicar. Trans Co.	19	11	do	89
500	Reading Railroad	97	16	Erie Railroad	53
50	do	b3 96	70	do	53
50	N. Y. Cen R. R.	opg 102	50	do	b10 53
50	do	opg 102	100	do	53
50	do	s60 102	100	do	b60 53
150	do	102	25	Galena & Chic. R. R	111
400	do	s60 102	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	105
100	do	b60 102	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	101

MONDAY, Aug. 13—A. M.

The business of the past week was unusually heavy for the month of August, and the operations the last three days as spirited as we have known the market to be this year. The advance in prices was most rapid and general on Thursday and Friday, while on Saturday, with less business done, there was a disposition in some quarters to realize, and the closing figures in the afternoon were a fraction below the top sales of the day previous. The General Board list participated in the activity of the week; but three or four of the Road shares were the favorites among the speculative buyers. Among these the Central New-York, Erie and Reading attracted the largest share of attention. We annex some of the fluctuations of the six days' business:

	Saturday, Aug. 4.	Highest in the Week.	Saturday, Aug. 11.
Virginias	95¾	96¼	96¾
Missouris	95¼	95¼	95¼
Indiana Fives	86	87	86¼
Illinois Centrals	87¼	88¼	88¼
N. Y. Central 7s	102¼	103¾	103¾
Erie 7s, '75	90¼	92	91¾
Panamas	106½	110	109¼
N. Y. Central Stock	99¼	102¼	102
Erie	50	53¼	53
Reading	93	97¾	97¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	67¼	77	76
Toledo	91¼	93¼	92¼
Galena	107	112¾	111¼
Southern Michigan	103¾	106	105
Michigan Central	98	102	101¼

It will be noticed that State Stocks were steady in price. The transactions through the week in Virginias, Missouris, Louisianas and Indianas were quite large, but the fresh supplies appear to keep pace with the cash demand. The Western Road Shares were in pretty constant request, much of the demand, however, being in the way of speculation upon the expected heavy traffic over the Roads this Fall and Winter. The July returns now coming in, give promise that this expectation will not be disappointed. For the convenience of immediate reference, we recapitulate the figures heretofore reported, adding the returns of the Southern Michigan and some two or three other Roads since secured:

COMPARATIVE RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN JULY.

	July, 1855.	July, 1854.
Michigan Central	$183,223	$122,323
Baltimore and Ohio	301,909	300,343
Galena and Chicago	162,131	98,957
Cleveland and Pittsburg	80,101	36,043
Hudson River	119,404	135,153
Sixth-avenue	16,270	....
Eighth-avenue	25,638	....
Chicago and Burlington	125,417	New.
Chicago and Rock Island	96,680	86,236
New-Haven	71,466	78,261
Stonington	21,520	23,732
Michigan Southern	153,658	144,342
Pennsylvania Central	307,516	290,200
Harlem	89,636	105,215

The Foreign Trade of this port, for the week just closed, reached in the line of Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, $3,705,711, against $4,197,184 same week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total import is $89,357,000, against $117,814,000 to same date in 1854. The export of Domestic Produce and *Miscellaneous goods during the week amounted to* $954,367, against $897,261 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total export, exclusive of Specie, equals $36,109,000, against $41,400,000 corresponding period in 1854. The export of Specie for the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House, is $873,563, including $420,193 by the *Atlantic* on Wednesday, for Liverpool, $207,077 by the *Washington*, Saturday, for Bremen, and *$222,793 by the Ariel, also on Saturday, for Havre.* The export of Specie hence same week in last August was $1,280,900. For the calendar year to the present date, the Specie export from New-York is $20,581,000, against $21,361,000 to same date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold during the week amount to $1,844,515, against $1,790,913 same week last year. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total receipts of California gold at this port by manifest, amount to $22,554,393, against $31,086,471 to same period in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $3,645,271, against $3,225,500 at the close of the previous week. This increase in the Government Office and the loss by export through the week, though not equal by $550,000 to the income from California, will probably leave only a moderate gain to the Bank reserve, to be made up this afternoon. The sum total in Bank on the averages of the previous week was $15,208,358. The fluctuations excite less attention than earlier in the Summer, and little or no concern is felt as to an adequate supply for some months to come. Besides the important facts of the now certain security and abundance of the Crops of the country, and the regularity of the Gold receipts from California, which in amount now reach the sums delivered this time last year, the evidences of a diminished demand for export are weekly manifest in the reports from the Custom-House. The Foreign Exchanges closed on Saturday 109¾ @110 on London, f. 5 12½ on Paris. Money 6@7 ℘ cent., the regular market quotation, with occasional demand loans made as low as 5 ℘ cent.

The value of Dry Goods imported last week is $2,145,487, against $2,823,900 the corresponding week last year:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	432	$130,907
Man. of Cotton	1,001	176,853	70	19,884	144	24,181
Man. of Silk	1,002	487,030	9	7,365	218	68,333
Man. of Flax	238	72,774	44	30,705	91	24,028
Miscellaneous	279	82,184	43	16,171	14	7,271
Total	3,373	$2,048,829	[illegible]	306,604	892	$255,340
		96,658				2,048,829
Total entered		$2,145,487		Total marketed		$2,304,169

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	6,978	$295,241	3,369	$159,398
Flour, bbls	7,946	56,194	8,094	73,067
C. Meal, bbls	676	3,024	366	1,746
Wheat, bush	30,867	65,430	13,495	28,915
Corn, bush	35,300	26,839	60,421	56,669
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,171	12,622	690	12,048
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	636	11,991	665	14,856
Total produce		$471,832		$341,108
Miscellaneous		425,429		613,259
Total for the week		$897,261		$954,367

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

In our notice of the Great Western Insurance Company the other day, we should have said that the Company is a *Stock* Company, with a cash capital of one million of dollars and an authorized capital by accumulation of five millions of dollars. It appears that a division of profits is to be made with the customers of the Company on risks terminating without loss, for which scrip is to be issued till an accumulated surplus fund of $5,000,000 is realized,—a system based on the safest phase of the mutual plan,—which led us, in hastily reading the Charter, to infer that the Company was a mutual one. The books of subscription to the Stock open at the Bank of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to-morrow.

The transfer books of the New-York Central Company are to be reopened on the 21st inst. The dividend is payable on Monday next, 20th inst. We understand the future transfers of the Stock will be continued with Duncan, Sherman & Co., but that the new form of certificate and rules of transfer, spoken of last Spring, have been perfected and adapted to go into effect on the reopening of the books, or soon after, and that the former are to be countersigned by a separate Registrar. The United States Trust office has, we believe, been appointed to this duty.

In regard to the Castle Garden Emigrant arrangement, we understand that the two great Roads of New-York, the Central and Erie, are to participate equally in the transportation of passengers to the West—in other words, to make a common division of profits on this branch of their business, and to enjoy equal facilities in the Garden. The People's Line of steamboats will be employed by the Central to Albany in the Summer season.

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week and for the season, compares as follows with last year, from the Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh regions:

	Week.	Season.	To date last season.
Reading Road	59,356	1,415,740	1,366,893
Schuylkill Canal	28,401	590,992	516,610
Lehigh Canal	42,437	634,731	582,456
Del. and Hudson Co.	—	263,000	155,000
Pennsylvania Co.	—	253,000	169,000
Total tonnage		3,161,365	2,889,[illegible]

The week's tonnage over the Reading, if we mistake not, is the largest ever reported.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 11—12½ P. M.

Flour steady—demand moderate. Sales 900 bbls., at $7 75@$9 25 for common Upper Lake to extra Illinois and Ohio, including 400 bbls. new choice Ohio, at $8 75. Wheat—Sales 1,300 bushels Sheboygan mixed, at $1 75. Corn firmer but dull. Sales 12,000 bushels, at 76c.@77½c. Oats held at 46c. Whisky—No sales. Canal Freights—9½c.@10c. for Corn to Albany and Troy. Lake Imports yesterday: Flour, 358 bbls.; Wheat, 556 bushels; Corn, 10,520 bushels.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The sales of Cotton during the past three days foot up only 126 bales, at prices ranging from 9c.@11½c. The stock on hand is 2,750 bales. Rice dull, and lower. Freights depressed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Cotton without change. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Fair Sugar sells at 6½c. Flour has declined to $7 50. Corn is also considerably lower. Mess Pork is quoted at $17 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Our Cotton market has undergone no change to-day. The sales reached 1,600 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Our Cotton market has been dull during the past week, with small sales at unchanged prices. Market Wool—Receipts rather lighter than last week. Market firm with a fair demand. Sales 57,800 lbs. Printing Cloths—The market has been quite active the past week; the sales have been large, amounting to 91,300 pieces, at firm prices. Stock very light. Bleached three-quarter goods are wanted, and several styles have been sold to be bleached.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship Ariel, for Havre and Southampton—Mrs. Mary H. Wescott, Mrs. Mary Prime, Alex. Laine, Wm. B. Richards, Philadelphia; John H. Wilson, New-York; [illegible] A. Newton, New-Haven; John Mayo, Capt. [illegible]

[illegible] Murphy, C. [illegible] lady, two child en and servant, New-York; James C. [illegible] S I; Prof. [illegible] Stone, A. [illegible] servant, [illegible] choff, New-York [illegible] Hon. E. [illegible] M. E. [illegible] and lady [illegible] New-Orleans [illegible] [illegible] Boston; [illegible] John Cathcart [illegible] Peters, Charles [illegible] Charles [illegible] Abbotson, [illegible] daughter and servant, Toronto [illegible]

In steamship Washington, for Bremen and Southampton—[illegible]

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—[illegible]

[illegible] M. Crower, D Magnesis, G E Hill, L Wyckoff, C. G. Cheever, J. M. Sharpe, J. M. Williams, L. H. [illegible], J. S. Cady, E Stand sh, S F Sutherland, H [illegible], H Knowles, J Castine, E G [illegible], M. B. Hudson, J. Mason, A M Gliddon, [illegible] Daniel, H Hopkins, N F. Hurley, W. [illegible] Spedon, G. W. Cox, J Gorman, F M. Spears, W. O. [illegible] ington, J Dunlap, Mrs. Bowers, D Zion, G. Zion, [illegible] Puckhim, J Curd, C Brackett, H. B Myers, [illegible] dart, L. A Child, F Perdonne, J. S Stambrook, [illegible] lar, D. White and lady, J. Q. Adams, J. Barrett, [illegible] son, J. A Sutherland, F Bremont, O. W Dennis, S [illegible], J. M. Short, B F Oscar, F. Gardiner, [illegible] Crony, E Cassilins, N Bowers, J. A. Freeman, M Hayes, J. Hegney, D Johnson, S C Sweeny, A. G. Davis—and 138 others.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—John F Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. E. G. Kinley, Miss Bowlett, Robert Marquis and lady, John A. Freyer, lady and four children, Mr and Miss Grogan, James Paul, James F Roscoud, lady and child, Miss M. Wilkinson, Isaac M. Smith, lady and daughter, Mrs. Ann Munroe and son, Jas. C Clarke, Mrs E. Chamberlain, two daughters and two sons, Mrs M. Healy, Lieut. J. M. Wainwright—and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets...... 7 02 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 11 | Gov. Island... 8 08 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Havre, [illegible], Havre, M. Livingston; W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Bathurst, Knight & Carew.

Barks Jane E. Williams, Urquhart, Monte Video, Lane & West; Mustang, Avery, Franklin, Bonner & Drake; Montezuma, Link, Demerara, Chas. Bosley; C. O. Palmer, Palmer, Buctouche, Eagle & Hazard; [illegible], Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Kate Wheeler, [illegible], Marseilles, E F Buck & Co.; Wildfire, Campbell, Vera Cruz, P. A. Hargous & Co.

Brigs Tribune, Cummings, Norwich, H. D. [illegible] & Co.; Falmouth, [illegible], Bathurst, Africa, H. K. Ware; Cortal, Kinnear, Cadiz, Bailey & Co.; Hope, Riddle, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining; Bloomer, (Br.,) King, St. John, N. B., J. Picard & Co.; John Boynton, [illegible], Jacksonville, Baker & Mollmen.

Schrs. Corea, [illegible]; [illegible] Crowell, [illegible]; Ann D., Oliver, Alexandria, [illegible]; J. W. McKee, [illegible], Philadelphia; [illegible]; Corwin, [illegible] Providence, master.

Propellers [illegible] Hall, Baltimore; Caledonia, Sanders, Baltimore; [illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, City Point, Ludlam & Pleasants. 12th, at 6 A. M., off Fenwick's Island, passed steamship Jamestown, bound to Richmond.

Ship Josephine Harding, Jordan, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Isla de Cuba, Miller, [illegible], W. C. A., June 25, with palm oil, nuts, &c., to J. A. Machado.

Bark Edward Jones, Mobile 23 ds., with cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Brig Josiah Jex, (of Machias,) Chessman, Port-au-Prince July 24. On the out-ward passage passed a wreck, waterlogged, in lat. 29 02, lon. 73 10; same time, spoke bark J. Wells, Jr., of and for New-York, a part of whose crew were on board the wreck. Died, at Port-au-Prince, Wm. Gelford, of London, and Wm. Matthew, of the Isle of Man, seamen, of fever.

Brig Rolling Wave, [illegible], Port-au-Prince July 29, with logwood and cotton to H. Delafield. Capt. Bowen, late of the B. W., died July 26, of yellow fever.

Brig Eliza Jane, Blackman, [illegible] 10 ds., with sugar and sugar to Pick & Lyman.

Brig Quadam, (Br.,) McKellar, Millstown 11 ds., with coal to Cook & Smith.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Anderson, Trinidad 12 ds., with molasses to Vasquez del Valle & Co.

Brig Excel, Tallman, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Lady Scott, (Br.,) Hilton, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to C. Ackerley.

Schr Four Sist. (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples, &c., to J. Evans.

Schr. Buchanan, (of Camden, Me.,) McIntyre, Norfolk 3 ds., with wheat to J. Gamble.

Schr. Hannah and Abbot, (of Camden, Me.,) Robins, Norfolk 3 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Lucy [illegible], Eldridge, Norfolk 3 ds., to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Andrews, Portland.

Schr. Phebe Atwood, Coe, Portland.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Shalm, Portland.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Coe, Portland.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Russell, Portland.

Propeller Westchester, ——, Providence.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Ship Mary Green, Stockman, Shields 52 ds., with coal to A. W. Hart.

Brig Wasp, (Br.,) Dorothy, Mexico, N. P., 7 ds., with tobacco to Bacon, Sargent & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig S. D. Horton, (of St. George,) Bermuda, Mta., with oil and old iron to W. A. F. Davenport.

U. S. Supply schr. Eliza, Rhoney, fm. New-Bedford, on a cruise.

Schr. Mary Ann Guest, Blake, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles, to J. G. Foster.

Schr. Sophy Collins, Allen, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benson, B. &c.

Schr. Hedrangea, Rathen, Gloucester 3 ds., with mackerel to master.

Schr. Lexington, Poole, Gloucester 3 ds., with mackerel to master.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Jones, Beverly, with fish and mackerel to master.

Schr. Peter Anderson, Orne, Middletown, Conn., stone.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Coe, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Empress, Wentworth, Bridgeport to house, in ballast.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Chrysolite, Ackley, Greenport, in ballast.

Schr. Argo, Kelsey, Middletown, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. Juno, ——, Westerly, R. I., in ballast.

Sloop Orono, Rhodes, Providence.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence.

Sloop Excel, Brightman, Fall River.

WIND—During the day S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Washington, Bremen; Ariel, Havre; Nashville, Charleston; Florida, Savannah. Ships John Bright, St. John, N. B.; New York, ——; Henry Reed, Bombay, Antwerp. Bark Wildfire, Campbell, Vera Cruz.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. ship Martha, Sampson, Calcutta. Barks Maryland, Am. Coyne, J. M. Clayton, Leonardo, Benedict; Pocomoco, [illegible], Matanzas. Brig C. M. Kennedy, Corbett, Sagua; Southe[illegible], Nelson, Charleston. Also, bark Trinity, Hall, Galveston. Schr Sea Bird, Ethel, Jacksonville.

Arr. at Quarantine, ship Great Home, Morgan, Gottenburg.

Spoken, &c.

July 26, lat. 33 30, lon. 69 30, brig Charles Worth, hence for Aspinwall.

July 30, lat. 32 39, lon. 68, ship Hannah Crocker, stg. E. N. E.

Aug. 5, lat. 34, lon. 75, was seen ship Houghton, of Bath, stg. N. E.

Aug. 8, lat. 37 20, lon. 72 30, brig [illegible], hence for Galveston.

Foreign Ports.

At Port au Prince, July 29, brig John Curtis, Mason, for New-York, brigs Virginia, [illegible] for New-York in 10 ds. [illegible]; Ashton, do.; [illegible], Chauncey, [illegible]; [illegible] St. Thomas; [illegible]; Lucia, Little, for Philadelphia [illegible]; [illegible]